

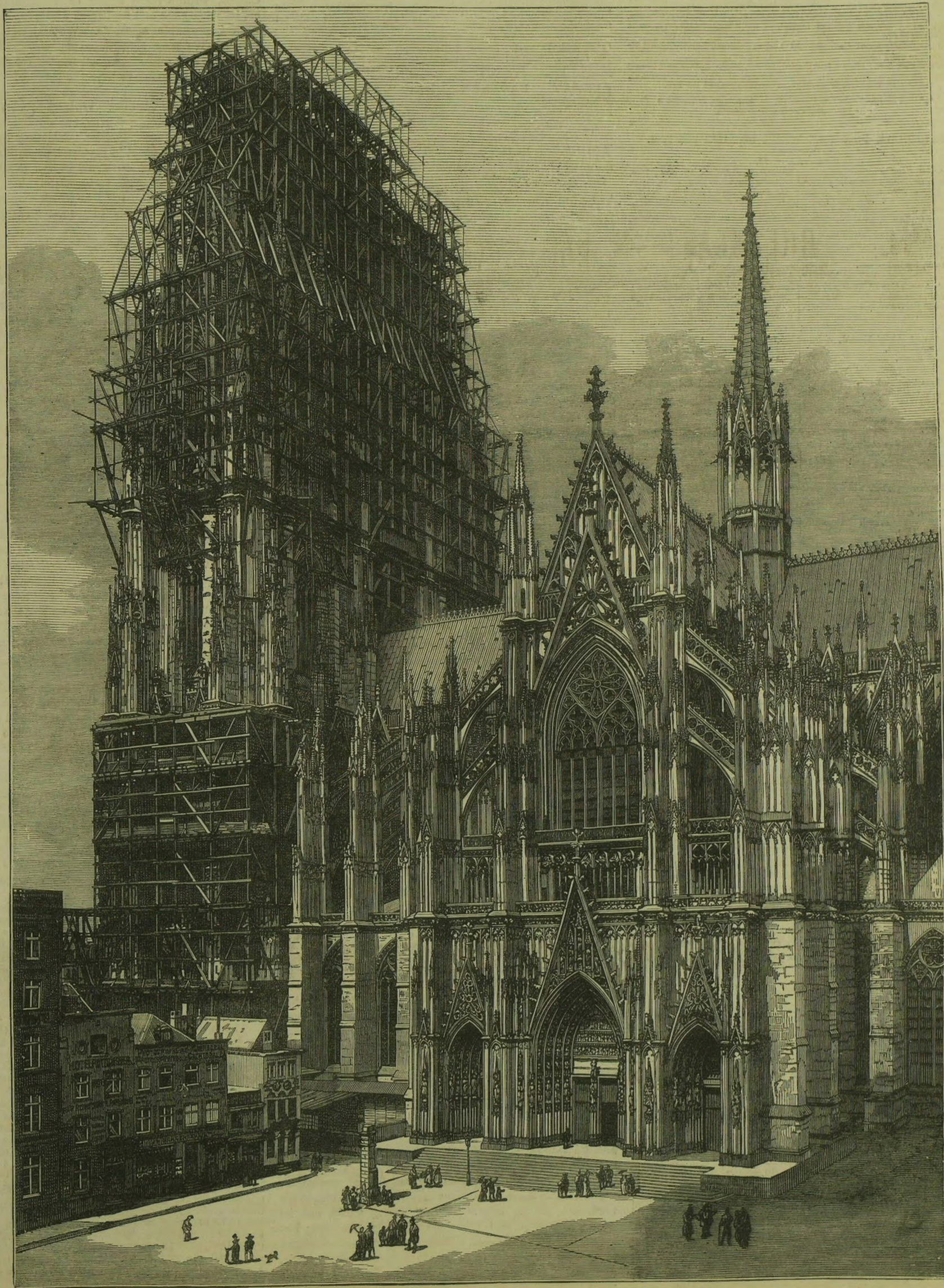
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2152.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6d.



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL, RECENTLY FINISHED AFTER SIX CENTURIES.—SEE PAGE 204.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Alva House, Alva, N.B., the house of the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen, the Lady Harriet Lindsay, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Shaftesbury House, Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Hubert Dormer, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at Blethington Park, Oxford, the Viscountess Valentia, of a son and heir.

On the 15th inst., at Westport, county Mayo, the Lady Marian Wilbraham, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Thornham Hall, Suffolk, the Lady Henniker, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Cambridge, Lady Rayleigh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. Mark Mac-Hutchin, Rector of Talke, Staffordshire, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Whalley, the Viscountess Pinon du Clos de Valmer, to Sara, third daughter of William Emmens, Esq., of Cranmer House, Brockley, Kent.

On the 24th inst., at Glasgow, by the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., G. Macgregor Turbull, to Hannah, second daughter of Thomas Clavering, Esq., 14, Woodside-terrace.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of John North, Esq., Moortown, near Leeds, Matthew Henry Jacobs, Esq., Captain in the Honourable Artillery Company, London, and of Budge-row, Solicitor.

On the 13th inst., at his residence, Quinta de St. Anna, Madeira, Oliveira, second son of the late Richard Davies, of the "Vigia" and Jerez de la Frontera aged 38.

On the 17th inst., at Cumbernauld Lodge, Feltham, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Gyll, aged 75.

On the 21st inst., after a lengthened illness, Dame Catherine Stewart Forbes, the wife of Sir William Richard Drake, of 12, Prince's-gardens, S.W., and Oatlands Lodge, Weybridge, in the 56th year of her age.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4.

SUNDAY, AUG. 29.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 2 Kings ix.; 1 Cor. ix. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings x. 1-32 or xiii.; Mark iii. 13.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Forbes, Vicar of St. Olave's, Old Jewry.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. William Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

British Association at Swansea, sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; Mr. Francis Galton on Mental Imagery, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

Accession of Abdul-Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, 1876.
Warwick Races.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Partridge-shooting begins.
British Association, concluding meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Races: Leicester, Lincoln.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

British Association at Swansea: excursions.
The Master Cutler's Feast, Sheffield.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

The New Style begun in Great Britain (this day made the 14th), 1752.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.

New Moon, 4.52 p.m.
The present French Republic declared, 1870.
Balloons Society's silver medal to be contended for by eight London aeronauts.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.					
August	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.	
15	30.069	61.6	57.5	87	10	66.7	59.0	NE. NNE.	261	0.000		
16	30.042	60.3	56.1	86	10	66.0	56.6	NNE. NE.	270	0.000		
17	30.076	63.9	56.6	78	8	72.7	58.9	NNE. NE.	330	0.000		
18	30.090	61.7	52.8	74	9	67.7	57.6	NE.	305	0.000		
19	30.009	61.9	55.8	79	8	72.8	57.6	NE. NNE.	267	0.000		
20	30.029	62.1	58.7	89	9	68.3	60.0	NNE. N.	224	0.000		
21	30.053	63.4	53.6	77	8	73.7	58.8	NE.	315	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.074	30.064	30.087	30.063	30.041	30.030	30.085
Temperature of Air	63.5	63.6	61.6	62.4	60.3	62.6	64.7
Temperature of Evaporation	60.9	57.8	60.9	57.1	58.2	60.4	59.6
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NNE.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 41	8 29	9 59	10 53	11 50	1 15	2 10
10 15	11 04	12 34	1 28	2 25	3 50	4 45

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, SEPT. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1880.

PRINCIPAL SINGERS:-

Madame ALBANI.
Miss DE FONBLANQUE,
and
Miss ANNA WILLIAMS.
Mr. EDWARD LLOYD
and
Mr. JOSEPH MAAS.
Full particulars at Mr. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

Madame PATEY.
Miss HILDA WILSON,
Miss WAKEFIELD, and
Miss DAMIAN.
Mr. FREDERICK KING,
Signor GILBERTI,
Mr. FRANCIS, and
Mr. SARTLEY.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT;
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight,
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,

the oldest established and most successful Entertainment in the world, and
THE ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREME HEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARY
MINSTREL COMPANIES
on either side of the Atlantic, comprising, "as it has done for more than fifteen years past,"
FORTY ARTISTES OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, PROMENADE

CONCERTS, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Every evening.
Doors open 7.30, commence at 8.0. Conductor, Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, assisted by
Mr. A. Burnet. Orchestra of One Hundred performers, Band of the Coldstream
Guards. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 24 4s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.;
Promenade, 1s. Box-Office open Ten to Five Daily.

CANTERBURY.—OPEN EVERY EVENING, with the
greatest Company of Artists and Novelties ever concentrated together in any
one establishment in Europe. Doors open at 7.30. Prices, from Sixpence.

CANTERBURY.—The HANLON VOLTA, CARLO
BENEDICTO (the Sword-Swallower), and several new features, will be intro-
duced with the Canterbury Programme on and after MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30,
1880.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class
Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from
London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.,
and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m.,
and from Brighton 5.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and
London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium
and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via
NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.30 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every
Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back First Class. Second Class.
Available for Return within One Month. £2 15 0 .. £1 19 0
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service
throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every weekday from Victoria
and London Bridge as above.
HONFLET, LIEU-VILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria
and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked
through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton
Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the
Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.
TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and CHEAP SATURDAY to MONDAY
RETURN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold,
Aldburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Doverport, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.
For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-tables.
London, August, 1880. WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1880.
First and Third Class Tourist Tickets available, with some exceptions, until
Dec. 31, 1880, will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1880.
For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.
Derby, April, 1880. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

DORIS GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of
divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST
LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all
his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

The discussions which took place in the House of Commons during the earlier part of the week in relation to the present and prospective state of Ireland were of a kind which can hardly fail to have deeply pained every right-minded and sound-hearted reader. Exceptional in their own character, it is to be hoped, and may, we think, be fairly believed, that the condition of things to which they point is exceptional also. Dissatisfaction with the existing laws which demand allegiance from her Majesty's subjects may, for aught we know, be more general in Ireland than it seems to be. But actual conflicts between the supremacy of law and the excited will of people who resist it have not become so common, or so widespread, as to be fairly typical of the nation as a whole. Ugly symptoms there are, no doubt, of a temper which we shall all concur in deploring; but it would be exceedingly unwise to overrate, and still more to overstate, the ill humour with which the Queen's Government have to deal. Be the area of Irish discontent large or small, be it of a permanent or of a transient character, be its causes deep-seated or merely superficial, it is a satisfaction to be assured by the Chief Secretary that the Irish Government pledge themselves to uphold law and order, come what may; that they have confidence in the means already placed at their disposal to accomplish this their primary duty; that they have no present intention of asking Parliament for an enlargement of their powers; that if, in the course of the recess, they should find themselves unable by the instrumentality of the ordinary law adequately to protect life and property, they will not hesitate to call Parliament together for the express purpose of obtaining such a measure as may strengthen their hands for the discharge of their responsibility; that meanwhile, however, they will do their best to mature such a scheme for the settlement of the relations of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland as may be calculated to constitute a solid basis for permanent social peace. The matter may be looked at from various points of view, but it is difficult to see how, in existing circumstances, it would be possible for her Majesty's Ministers to take up a position better fitted to cover the entire breadth of what is commonly referred to as the Irish Land question.

That question—more vital to the peace and prosperity of the people of Ireland than, perhaps, of any other country in Europe—is complicated with many difficulties not abstractly inherent in it. Ireland cannot sever herself from the past, nor can the Imperial policy which dominates Ireland be framed, or carried into effect, without more or less consideration of the past. The problem of the Statesman of the present day is one which must not only include a reference to the laws which govern human nature, but it must take account also of the modification of those laws by several generations of unwise, often unjust, and sometimes very oppressive government. Ireland cannot be ruled with permanently good results without some reference to her antecedents. The sins of its progenitors come down to trouble the present generation. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge." Every wrong works out its own punishment, and, by means of it, its own cure; but it does so in its appointed fashion, and in its own appointed time. We have now to deal with a nation whose ideas, sentiments, feelings, and rights have been perverted from what is essentially true and natural by long misgovernment. The penalty we have to pay is far heavier than had

been anticipated. For half a century, at least, this country has been endeavouring to "do the right thing" by Ireland. By one concession after another she has aimed at raising the self-respect of her alienated sister, soothing her excitability, fostering her self-reliance, and placing her in all respects upon a footing of equality with herself. To some extent she has succeeded, but, it would seem, has not yet sufficiently atoned for past wrong-doing. It is impossible now, whatever it may be hereafter, to put Ireland, in regard to the chief means of her living, under precisely the same regimen as that which may suit the condition of people who have not passed through her experience. We are bound to remember this in the presence of projects and proceedings which we are justified in condemning. We cannot all at once set right the wrongs which our ancestry did. We cannot, with a mere stroke of benevolent legislation, conjure away the evil traditions which derived their origin from inexcusable misdeeds. We may fret at proofs of failure. We may sometimes feel indignant that good intentions do not produce good fruit. We may lament the misfortune of having to bear the brunt of what was done long before our time, and what we heartily condemn. But this does not alter the case. We have to solve a difficulty of other men's making, it is true, but a difficulty the pressure of which bears upon ourselves. We must be patient and, what is almost of equal importance, perhaps even of more, we must try and put ourselves in the position of those for whom we are called to legislate. They do not see things precisely in the light in which we do. The principles upon which they build are not identical with those upon which we rest our political efforts. Our maxims and mottoes, and catch-words, which often stand for something more incontrovertible than they are, have less authority over suffering Irishmen than over Englishmen and Scotchmen. It is in this spirit that the Irish Land question has to be entertained. There are, of course, points of difference which cannot be given up. But even out of these difficulties may be forced sequences which will call for the exercise of continuous forbearance.

The personal and party disputes which have been witnessed in the House of Commons this week are, no doubt, grievous enough. The mere protraction of the Session by means of them, though an inconvenience, is a mere trifle. Even the obstruction of other business of some importance by a small minority is one of those evils which time will speedily cure. But, as the Government seems to be thoroughly aware, no merely temporary success over these obstacles to progress will do much, if anything, to ameliorate the actual condition of the population of the Sister Isle. Neither can that be done all at once, or in passion, much less at the end of an abnormal Session. The wonder to us is that Irishmen do not see this; that the Representatives of Ireland in the Imperial Legislature appear so greatly to err in respect to the course which it is best for them, and for their country, to pursue. We trust, however, that during the recess, which cannot now be very far distant, they will yet abstain from speech and action which, under existing circumstances, are calculated only to excite angry passions in the breasts of the Irish peasantry and to exasperate the prejudice of the English people. We have said before, and we are glad to have the authority of the Chief Secretary in confirmation of our utterance, that no general rising of the Irish people is to be apprehended during the autumn and winter to which we are looking forward; nor do we believe that the somewhat sinister predictions of heedless agitators will be fulfilled. But no one can help seeing that repressive administration, imperatively as the exigencies of the moment may call for it, must be promptly as well as boldly followed by large and conciliatory legislative changes.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. F. Napier Broome, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.

General Sir Thomas Steele, whose nomination to the command-in-chief of the troops in Ireland we notified some weeks back, will succeed Sir John Michel in the duties of that position on Oct. 1 next. Sir Thomas Steele has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel P. Boyle, his military secretary.

The Gazette officially notifies the appointment of the Duke of St. Albans to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, in the room of Lord Belper, deceased, and the appointment of Mr. John Pierrepont Edwards, British Vice-Consul at New York, to be Consul at New York.

The Gazette also contains a Royal Order to the effect that the brothers and sisters of the present Earl of Kilmorey shall enjoy the same title, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father had survived and succeeded to the title and dignity of his father, the late Earl of Kilmorey, who died in June last.

Mr. Gladstone has so far recovered that he was able to attend the meeting of the Cabinet Council last Saturday afternoon. He has been advised by his physicians to give himself the benefit of a sea cruise, and has gone for a short trip in the Grantully Castle, one of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s South African steamers, embarking with some members of his family and some friends, including Mr. Donald Currie, on Thursday.

Tuesday night's Gazette announces that the Queen has appointed Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G., to administer the Government of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and to be her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, until Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., enters upon the duties of the said office. Her Majesty has also appointed Lieutenant-General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., to administer the Government of the colony of Tasmania and its dependencies. Major Lord Gifford, V.C., has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Western Australia and Senior Member of the Legislative Council of that colony.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Do you agree with me, compelled abider in town, that London presents, just at present, a very ghastly appearance, and that the splendid harvest weather with which we have lately been blessed rather increases than diminishes the dismal aspect of the metropolis? It was glorious summer weather, you will remember, in London in 1665, the year of the Great Plague. Not that (happily) we are threatened with any plague or pestilence just now; still London looks melancholy, because it is nearly Empty. And vacuity is dreadful; Nature abhors a vacuum; and so do hotel-keepers and theatrical managers.

The clubs are nearly all shut up for cleansing and carpet-beating purposes; and those which remain open have been invaded by the shut-out members, invited through the courtesy of the committee to "use" their establishments while their own houses are being swept and garnished. The testy veterans of the Exasperated Service in Pall-mall East find, to their horror and indignation, their favourite tables in the club dining-room usurped by the members of the Parallelopipedon in Pall-mall West; while the smoking-room at the Iguanodon (the haunt of some of the most dignified old fogies in London) is made noisy by the loud converse and unseemingly hilarity of the rackets members of the Junior Dry Goods, whose club is being "done up"—estimable gentlemen, no doubt, but addicted to wearing machine-made trousers and "pot" hats, and to smoking briar-wood pipes.

Yes; London is very empty indeed. I went for a drive in Hyde Park last Saturday afternoon, with a friend (he is a distinguished foreigner, and the barouche was his, not mine); and between Kensington Gardens and the Achilles Statue, between five and six p.m., we met only four carriages. London is so empty that there must be at least fifty thousand of the nobility and gentry and the upper, middle, and well-to-do shopkeeping classes at their country seats, at the watering-places (which are all crammed to suffocation), and on the Continent. Now, fifty thousand people are a very large slice out of a population of four millions. *Qu'en pensez vous?* Is what we call the "World" or "Society" very large or very small? How many people are there in your "World"? Five Hundred? Perhaps, not Fifty.

I can entertain but few hopes of being able between the present time and Michaelmas next to clear off the whole of the alarming arrears of correspondence which has been accumulating in my letter-baskets (not waste paper-baskets, by any means) during the past fortnight. I will, however, endeavour this week to deal with a few.

"C. E. B." Burton-on-Trent, mildly reproaches me for having jestingly appropriated the epithet of *logoprates*—a seller of words. He says that the word is "barbaric Greek." Well; but I find it in the great Scapular Græco-Latin lexicon of the Oxford (Clarendon press, 1820) edition, of which I possess a superb copy. It gives (at p. 1230) *logoprates*—*venditor verborum*. But it was not that lexicon that I had in my mind's eye when I incidentally used the word *logoprates*. Had I turned it up in the Oxford edition I should have found that St. Gregory Nazianzen has made a most offensive application of the epithet to a personage with whom no one would care about being identified. My source of information was a lexicon which I have had in working use ever since I was a schoolboy in France, more than forty years ago: the "Dictionnaire Grec-Français," built on the lines of the Greek "Thesaurus" of Robert Etienne, by Professor Planche, of the College Bourbon, Paris, in which *logoprates* is defined as a "*vendeur de paroles—surnom donné aux avocats*." And a journalist is always advocating something, and gets paid (but poorly) for his advocacy.

Mem.: Professor Planche does not give the classic Greek definition of a pun; and there must have been plenty of puns in the days of Socrates and Aristophanes. But in the modern Gallo-Hellenic Lexicon of M. N. Contopoulos (Smyrna, 1875) I find "*calembour*" rendered as *logopainkion*. Is this "barbaric Greek," or vernacular Romaic—or is it a word of merely modern manufacture, like *atmoploun* for steam-boat, and *siderodromos* for railroad?

I asked lately if the admirable and much-lamented Irish comedian Tyrone Power (who wrote, by-the-way, a capital book of American travel) was really a Welshman. "T. W.," among other correspondents, says that the distinguished actor, who perished in the ill-fated steam-ship President, was born and bred at Glamorgan, and that his name was David Powell. He refers to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, Sept. to Dec., 1836, vol. xvii., in confirmation of his statement. It happens that I possess a complete set of the entertaining periodical in question (Captain Marryat wrote his "Dog Fiend" and his "Japhet" in the *M. M.*), and at page 92, vol. xvii.; in an article entitled "Our Actors, and their original Trades, Crafts, and Callings," I read—

Power that is, Power that was (Welsh in 1812, Irish in 1836!)—David Powell (for under that sponsorial and patronymic we understand the now justly popular actor Tyrone Power) was born and bred in that delightfully picturesque county Glamorgan, in the Principality of Wales. His mother, though in very straitened circumstances, resolved that her darling little dainty Davy (as she fondly called him) should be "a man of letters;" therefore, scraping together what little cash she could muster, she apprenticed him to Mr. Bird, a printer in the town of Cardiff.

The same article contains a brief but strangely powerful biography of Edmund Kean, to which, under existing melancholy circumstances, it would be indecorous to advert in detail, just now.

"S. B." is an ingenuous correspondent. He mentions that he has lately come across "an old work entitled 'Stow's Chronicles,' published in the year 1573," and he suggests that I should furnish him with some particulars regarding the work and the life of its author. I envy the ingenuous "S. B." his acquisition. He will be able to find out all about old Stow and his Chronicles in Cassell's "Old and New London," by Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford.

"Henry J. H." wishes to know the meaning of

"French Leave." In Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," page 316, I find, *sub voce* "French Leave:"—

To take French leave. To take without asking leave or giving any equivalent. The allusion is to the French soldiery who, in their invasions, take what they require and never wait to ask permission of the owners or pay any price for what they take.

In the "Slang Dictionary" (Chatto and Windus, 1874), "to take French Leave" is defined as leaving or departing slyly without saying anything or obtaining permission. Captain Grose says that to "take French Leave" is to go away without taking leave of the company. I have no clue as to the chronology of the expression. I dimly fancy that I have met with it somewhere in Swift.

In the matter of well-sounding names, "R. S. P." (Salisbury Club) suggests "Yale of Yale," adding, "it is an old Denbighshire name, some thousands of years older than the Deluge or the Sphinx. The old pre-historic mansion of the family ('pre-historic' is good) is in Denbighshire; and it was a member of this illustrious house who founded Yale College, Newhaven, Connecticut. But my correspondent has strangely forgotten that a Yale of Yale, together with Owen Glendower, or Glendour, assisted Prince Madoc in the discovery of America, some centuries before the birth of Christopher Columbus.

Among well-sounding names it is obvious that I myself omitted to rank D'Aurelles de Paladine, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Florence McCarthy, and Aubrey de Vere Beauclerc. Touching Southey's predilection as a name of the locality of Susquehanna, can you tell me a prettier named English village than Henley-in-Arden?

The same obliging correspondent speaks touchingly and with fond remembrance of a certain alamode beef house called Wilkinson's, in Gracechurch-street, where he and "five other hungry clerks used to enjoy the 'fourpenny plate'" forty years ago. Of the two survivors of that bright band of alamodists one has served the exalted office of Lord Mayor of London, and the other (my correspondent) has been High Sheriff of his native county. There may be luck in alamode beef.

An Oxford Don writes me from Brussels that in the course of a series of lectures delivered by him at Oxford on Early English Prose Writers, he observed that if "Bacon were to revisit the glimpses of the moon no one would be more surprised than he to find himself called 'Lord' Bacon." This remark led at the time to much controversy, and numbers of modern authorities, Lord Campbell included, were cited to justify the prefix of "Lord" to Bacon's name:—it being clearly as absurd to speak of Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, as "Lord Bacon," as it would be to call the author of "Coningsby" "Lord Disraeli," the author of "Palm Leaves," "Lord Milnes," or the author of "the Match tax" (an unacted tragi-comedy) "Lord Lowe." Still, little more than a hundred years after the death of the illustrious author of the "Novum Organum" I find him alluded to as "the Lord Bacon" in Pemberton's "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy" (London, 1728); and Pemberton in a drolly fulsome manner continually refers to "his Lordship," alleging this and "his Lordship" philosophising on that.

Mem.: The worthy Pemberton eats many toads in the dedication of his handsome folio to Sir Robert Walpole. Mine is a beautifully clean copy, and it does not appear to have been read much. The bookplate—or rather the vestiges of two bookplates on the inside of the cover—gave me an amusing amount of trouble. The sparse fragments of one plate testified that the volume had once belonged to "O'Bryen." Pasted over this was the merest scrap of another plate, on which were only visible the word "Marquis," the letters (apparently beginning a heraldic motto) "VIC," and a couple of links of the chain of the Order of St. Patrick. What Almanack and Diary Peerages I had by me said nothing about any Marquis whose motto begins with "VIC," and my "Burke" had gone to the binder's. I was in despair; when it occurred to me to consult an old Peerage of the year 1815. Thereon, I found that the motto "Vigneur de Dessus," with the crest of a hand and arm bearing a sword "frappant," belonged to the Marquis of Thomond.

Many thanks to a Right Reverend correspondent, who writes me from Sandwich that the words of Purcell's "Mad Tom" were written by William Basse; but that many of Tom D'Urfey's pieces were set to music by Purcell: among others the opera of "Don Quixote" and the cantata "From Rosy Bowers," which contains the most lovely little allegretto (staccato in C minor)—

Or if more influencing
Is to be brisk and airy,
With a skip and a bound
And a frisk from the ground,
I will trip like any fairy.

My correspondent wishes to know who wrote the words of "Mad Bess," another of Purcell's "Bedlam" ditties.

In the "Apples of King John," "J. L." (Lower Norwood) sends the following extract from "Sir Charles Grandison," vol. iii., p. 32:—

Mrs. O'Hara has been a handsome woman. . . . her complexion sallowish, streaked with red, makes her face (which is not so plump as it once has been) look like a withering John apple that never ripened kindly.

But 'tis the "King," and not the "John," that has puzzled us all so sorely.

To J. L. (Princes-park, Liverpool), who, remarking on my having lost that queer little old work "Chrysal; or, The Adventures of a Guinea," generously offers me his own copy as a gift, I return my sincerest thanks for his kindness. Gladly would I accept the present; but it turns out that I am luckier than I deemed myself to be. Digging and delving in a very Monte Testaccio of dusty books in an upper chamber I

came, to my delight, on a volume of "Chrysal." The other volumes are sure to turn up—at least, I hope so.

"B.W. A." inquires "whether the gentleman who used to write under the *nom de plume* of 'Azamut Batuk' is still living," and whether I can give the "true name and nationality of the gentleman in question." In reply, I beg to state that the vivacious journalist who used to give himself out (in print) to be a Turk, and who wrote so many sprightly essays on English manners in the *Pall Mall Gazette* some ten years ago, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, alive and well. At least, I had the pleasure to meet him at the Brevoort House, New York, last December. He was then, I think, attached to a New York paper called the *Sun*.

Azamut Batuk and I campaigned (journalistically) together in and about Metz and Nancy at the outset of the Franco-German war in 1870. Afterwards he went, I think, to Spain as special correspondent for an American paper during the Carlist war. Touching his nationality, I think that I have heard him say that he was born at Bologna, but that his parents were French. His name is a French one; but what that name is I am wholly unable to remember. Of such are the tricks that Memory plays us.

Curiously and appropriately suggestive to the meeting at Swansea of the British Association is the republication from the early numbers of "Bentley's Miscellany" of the "Mudfog Papers," by Charles Dickens. The original manuscripts of the two meetings of the Mudfog Association and of "Mr. Robert Bolton, the gentleman connected with the press," are, so Mr. George Bentley informs us in a sensible and modest little preface, in his possession. They are covered with corrections, erasures, and additions. "At that time," remarks Mr. Bentley, "Charles Dickens wrote a freer and bolder hand than he came to write in later years; and these manuscripts are easily decipherable.

"Something, perhaps," continues Mr. Bentley, "of the comparative freedom of the handwriting of these sketches when set by the side of the manuscript of 'Our Mutual Friend' may be owing to the quill pen, with the exit of which has gone out much of the free and graceful penmanship of the past." But has the quill pen wholly made its exit, G. B.? There are a great many clubs in London; and in club writing-rooms the use of quill pens is almost universal. I do not know whether they are used in Government offices, but they certainly are to be found to a large extent in banking-houses. I am passionately fond of the quill myself; but being practically "wall eyed" I am unable to split a nib properly, or, indeed, to mend a pen at all, without mending—or cutting—my fingers at the same time. And, again, good quill pens are very dear. I cannot buy five-and-twenty goose-quills of superior quality for less than five shillings; and I have heard of very large swan-quills that cost a shilling apiece.

Yes; the "Mudfog Papers" are appropriately and suggestively republished; since in the two lengthy reports of the meetings of the "Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Everything," and the humorous discussions at the sections presided over by Professors Muff, Nogo, Snore, Doze, Wheezy, and Woodensconce, Charles Dickens penned not only a droll burlesque but a bitter satire on the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It is curious, also, to remember that, a few years later, in the columns of the *Times*, the late Gilbert Abbott A'Beckett, of *Punch*, metropolitan police magistrate, and author of "The Comic History of England," wrote a series of leading articles turning the Association and its proceedings into merciless ridicule. *Le ridicule tue*, they say in France; but in England you may be made very ridiculous indeed, and yet live it down. The British Association for the Advancement of Science has grown to be a great power in the State of Learning; and its members, now that it is approaching its fiftieth anniversary, can afford to smile good-naturedly at the attacks made upon it when it was a struggling bantling.

More than once lately have I heard people (with somewhat jaded appetites perhaps) maintain that within the last few years the characteristically English banquet known as "whitebait at Greenwich" has been growing more and more elaborate, and that the bill of fare for a "set dinner" at the Trafalgar or the Ship has now become so copious that it seems to comprise the elements of a feast at Willis's Rooms, or the Freemasons', as well as the traditional and delicious riparian symposium at which, subsequent to the degustation of the "red devil," nothing more solid than a duck or some lamb cutlets was wont to appear. But a kind lady friend of mine who is acquainted with one of the most conspicuous of English gastronomes (Awful Personage!) has obtained from him the programme of a dinner given at the "Crown and Sceptre" Tavern, Greenwich, on May 28, 1810. Let us see how our fathers (*your* great-grandfathers Mesdames) fared seventy years ago—

Turtle Soup.	Turtle Fins.
Salmon Souché.	Flounder Souché.
Lobster Cutlets.	Eels grilled.
Whiting Pudding.	John Dory stuffed.
Spey Trout with Tartar Sauce.	Salmon Cutlets fried.
Whitebait plain and devilled.	Sweetbreads and Mushrooms.
Ducklings and Green Peas.	Quarter of Lamb.
Blanchemanges.	Custards.
	Maids of Honour.
	Gooseberry Tarts.

Saving the absence of iced pudding, this bill of fare might be one for a Greenwich dinner in 1880. Among the illustrious guests who dined at the "Crown and Sceptre" in May, 1810, were Lord Castlereagh, Lord Carington, Lord Chatham (of Walcheren notoriety), Lord Eldon (the Doubter), Lord Ellenborough (who tried William Hone), Mr. George Canning, Sir Henry Halford (a famous medico), Lord Braybrook (Pepysian Braybrook?), Mr. Spencer Percival (assassinated by Bellingham), Lord Harrowby (whom Thistlewood conspired to assassinate), Mr. Frere (the diplomatist, I assume), and some half-dozen more noblemen and gentlemen less known to fame. I wonder what they drank. The bill is lamentably deficient in that particular; but I fancy that very little champagne was imbibed.

G. A. S.

THE NEW PIER AT BOURNEMOUTH.

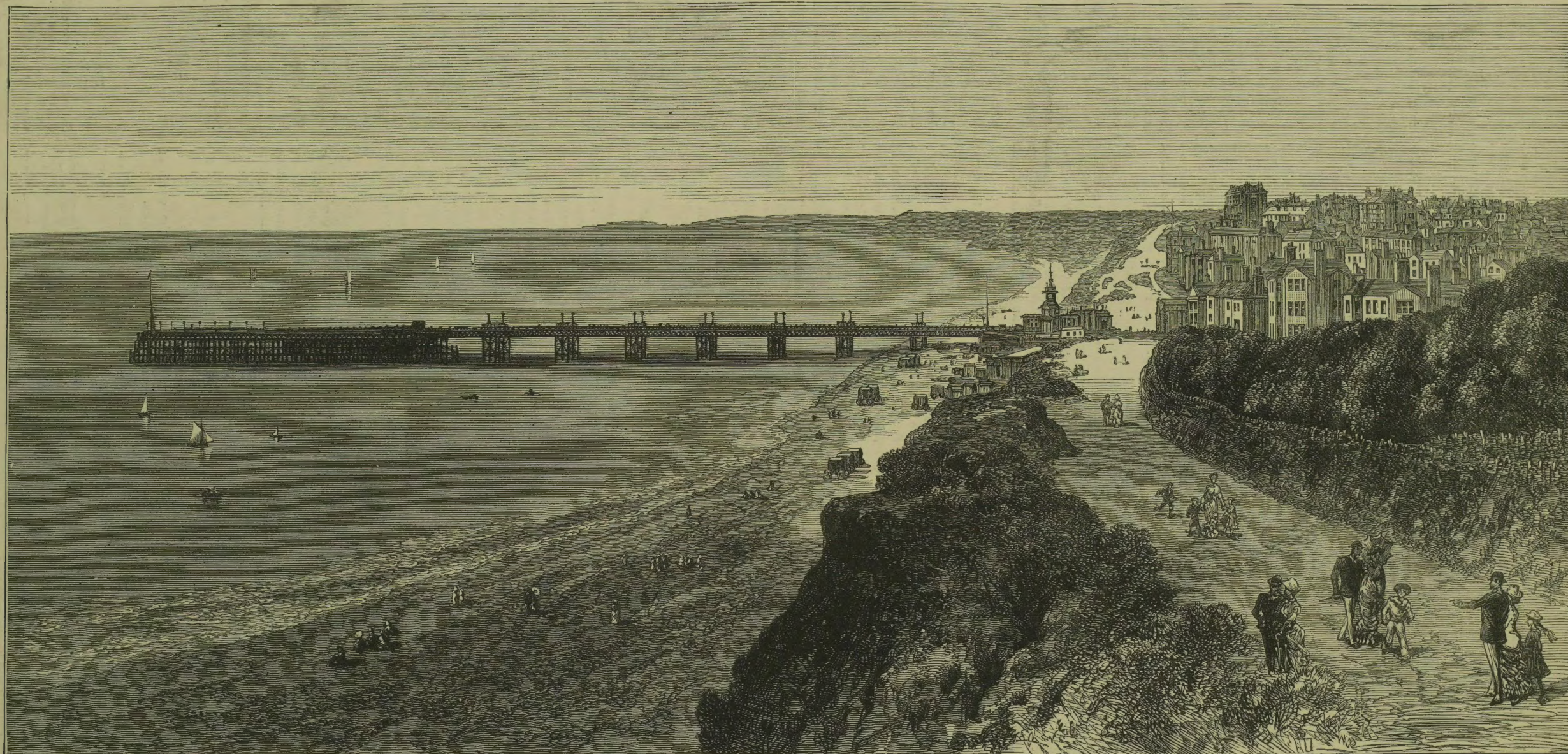
The visit of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, with the two Sheriffs, to this pleasant and salubrious Hampshire sea-coast town, was from Tuesday to Thursday of the week before last. Its occasion of local public doings was the formal opening, on the Wednesday, of the new promenade pier which has been erected by the Bournemouth Improvement Commissioners. Some members of that body, headed by Major-General Burrows, received the municipal dignitaries of the City of London. Mr. T. Beechey, Chairman of the Pier Committee, also took part in the opening ceremony, and

presented Lady Truscott, the Lord Mayor's wife, with a golden key of admission to the pier. There was a luncheon, with toasts and speeches, followed by a regatta; and in the evening there was a grand banquet, and a display of fireworks.

We give an Illustration of this structure, which was designed by and has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Eugenius Birch, C.E., of Victoria-street, Westminster, the engineer of many works of the kind at different places along the coasts of Great Britain. The new pier at Bournemouth is raised much higher than the old structure which it replaced—which, by-the-by, acted as a platform whilst this was being erected—and is of considerable

dimensions. Its length is 838 feet: for a distance of 650 feet it is 35 feet wide, but for the remaining distance it is no less than 110 feet, whilst the decking in the centre part of the sea has been slightly raised. At the entrance there is an ornamental structure, with covered resting-place, which is arranged so as to give prominence to the approach. Here there are also lavatories and waiting-rooms both for ladies and gentlemen, and over the centre portion of the structure is a small clock-tower, in which it is proposed to place an illuminated clock. The building itself is of pitch pine and plate-glass, with majolica panels. It has been painted and decorated in an elaborate manner. The pier is of iron, with pitch

pine decking; the narrow part is supported by seven clusters of iron screw piles, and beneath the broad end there are fifty-six piles, braced together. Running round the exterior of the broad end, and passing under one part of the pier, is an inclined landing-stage for steamers and boats, having a length of about 1060 feet. The lowest part is only covered by a few inches of water at high tide, and the other parts are at all times accessible. It is constructed of open plates, with timber piles, and, being quite independent of the pier itself, enables vessels to approach the larger structure without striking it. The rail which runs round the sides of the pier is of an ornamental character, and there is seating



THE NEW PIER AT BOURNEMOUTH, OPENED BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—SEE PAGE 204.

accommodation for 1000 persons, each three seats being divided into a bay. At the back of each bay there is an appropriate device, representing a dolphin, and the lamp-pillars are of a similar character. Light shelter boxes, fourteen in number, are placed at regular intervals on either side of the narrow part, and are formed of glass, so that whilst resting the visitor is able to view the entire bay. The pier is lighted by sixty globular lamps, and at the sea end has been placed the Board of Trade regulation lamp, which is lighted by Sugg's Argand burners, having an illuminating power equal to twenty candles. The contract for this structure, at £23,000, has been executed by Messrs. Bergheim and Co., of

Laurence Pountney-hill, London. It is proposed to erect a pavilion on the pier, at a cost of £6000, the borrowing powers of the Bournemouth Commissioners not being yet exhausted.

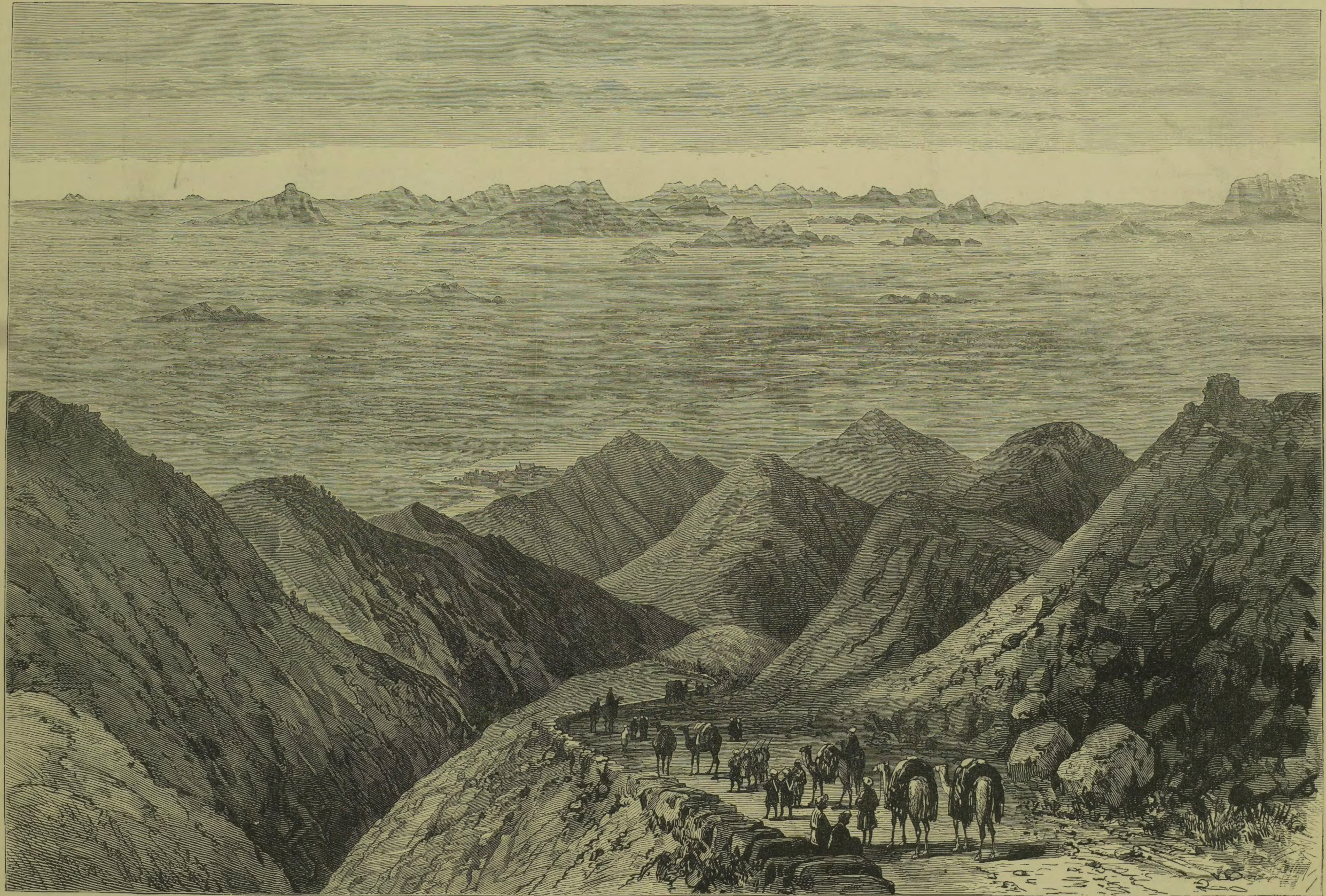
Our Illustration is partly derived from a photograph by Messrs. Debenham and Gould, of the Glen View Studio, Bournemouth.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

On Aug. 14, 1248, the foundation-stone of the Cathedral at Cologne was laid, and on the 14th of the present month, after an interval of exactly 632 years, that magnificent edifice was finished,

the last stones being planted on the two sky-reaching towers. At ten o'clock in the forenoon the Prussian flag was unfurled from the top of the northern tower, while at the same moment the Imperial standard began to flutter from the southern pinnacle. The town itself was decorated with numerous banners. All Germany joins with the *Cologne Gazette* in congratulating the ancient Rhine city and the Empire on the completion of so splendid a monument "of German unity and strength, of German love, and German trust in God." It is expected that the Emperor will be present at the ceremonial consecration and opening of the august ecclesiastical pile, though nothing, we believe, has yet been settled.

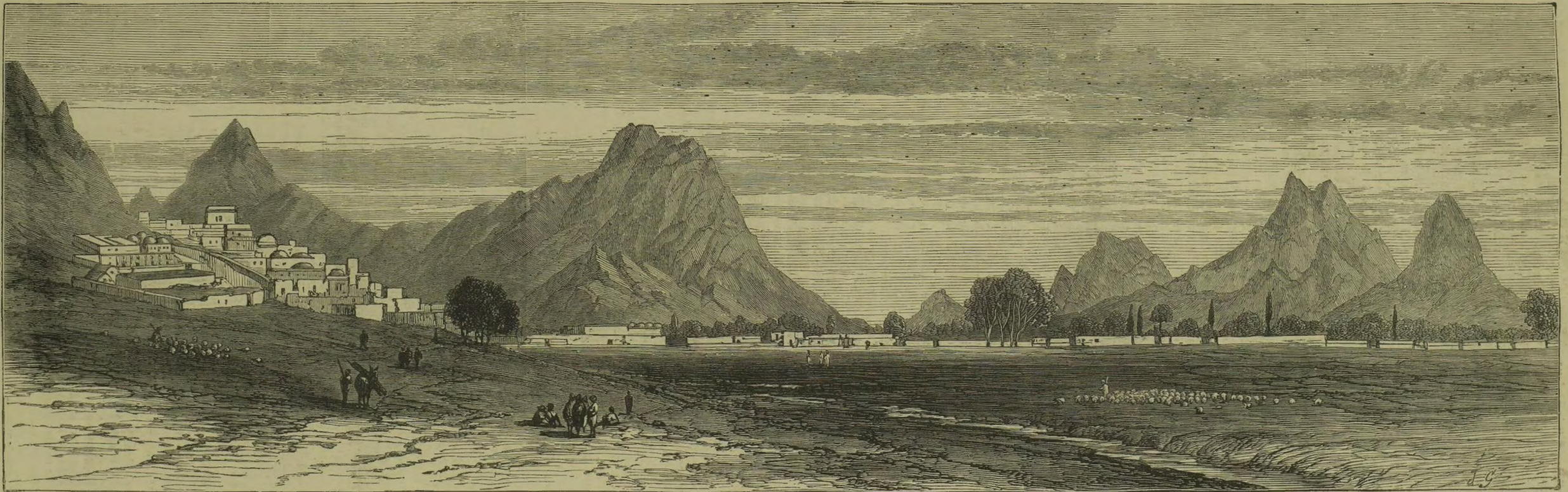
We present, in our front-page Engraving, a view of this celebrated Cathedral. Its building was commenced, as we have said, in the year 1248, by Archbishop Conrad, of Hochstaden. The original architect is said to have been Meister Gerhard, a native of Riel, near Cologne. The foundations were laid 46 ft. below the surface of the ground—at least, those of the four central piers or columns, which are 30 ft. in circumference. The form of the whole edifice is that of a cross, which is 466 ft. long, with 238 ft. transept. The two towers at the west entrance, which are only now completed, rise 500 ft. in height; but the central tower is 350 ft. high. The west front consists of four immense buttresses,



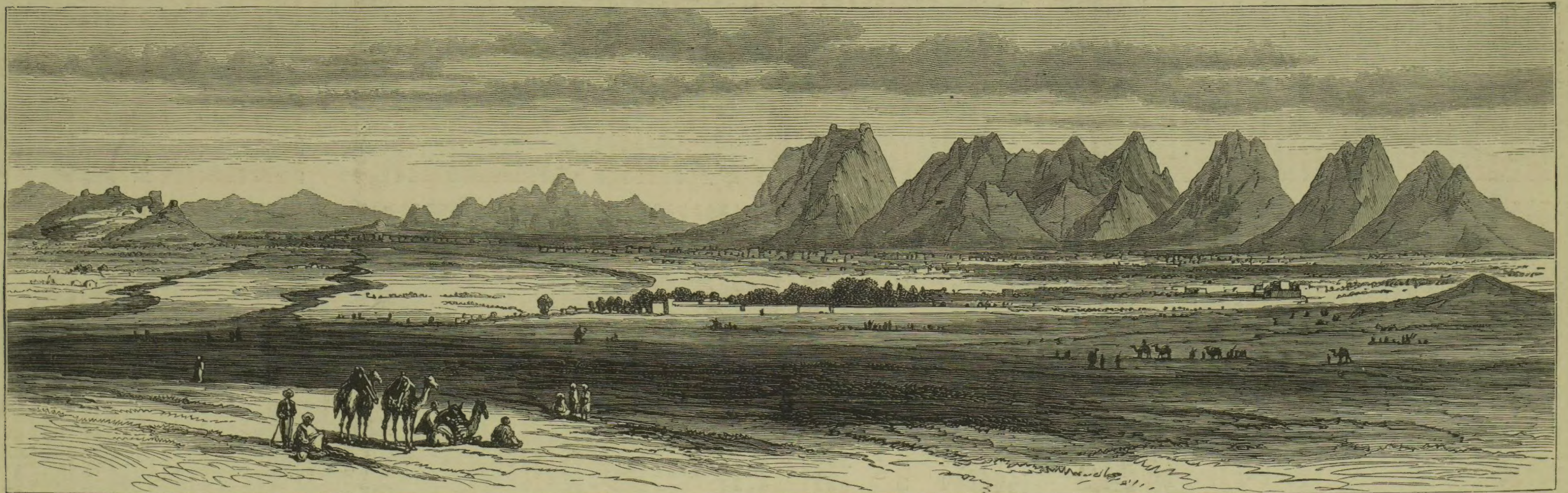
Chaman (at the foot of the Pass).

PLAINS OF KADANI, VIEW TOWARDS CANDAHAR, OVER CHAMAN AND GATAI, FROM THE SIGNAL STATION ON THE KHOJAK PASS.

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MICHAEL A. BIDDULPH, K.C.B., R.A.



SUBURBS OF CANDAHAR, LOOKING WEST, TOWARDS KOKORAN.



VALLEY OF THE ARGANDAB, FROM KOKORAN, THE CAMP OF AYOUB KHAN.

deeply grooved, inclosing, at the basement, a three-doored portal and two large windows; above these, two tiers of lofty canopied windows. The façade of the south transept, which is 130 ft. wide and 240 ft. high, is adorned with a great number of statues in niches, and with other figures sculptured in bold relief, in the arches of the three doorways; above which is an open balustrade, with a large and beautiful window. The whole exterior of the Cathedral is at once relieved and sustained by double flying buttresses, crocketed and pinnacled, which greatly enliven its aspect. The interior is upheld by about one hundred pillars. There are fifty-six clustered pillars, in two rows, 106 feet high, surrounding the nave and choir, besides the single row that stands round the transepts, and shorter pillars in the aisles. A triforium gallery passes round the whole interior. The best of the stained-glass windows are those in the north aisle, which were placed there in 1508.

In this Cathedral is the "Chapel of the Three Kings," who were identified by an old legendary tradition with the three Wise Men of the East, or Magi, who visited the Saviour's cradle at Bethlehem. Their names were given as Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar; and three human skulls, which are supposed to be theirs, may here be seen, crowned or decorated with rubies and other precious stones, preserved in a shrine of their own. It is stated that these relics, like many others, were brought from Palestine to Constantinople by the Empress Helena; that the Crusaders brought them to Milan; and the Emperor Frederick I., called Barbarossa, sent them to the Archbishop of Cologne.

The Chapel of St. Agnes contains a picture of the Adoration of the Magi, by Stephen Lothener, painted in 1410, which is esteemed of some importance in the history of German art. The tombs of Conrad von Hochstaden, the Archbishop mentioned above, and of Philip von Heinsberg, who built the fortified walls of the city of Cologne, are likewise to be noticed; and there is a black marble stone marking the burial-place of Queen Marie de Medicis, widow of Henry IV. of France, and mother of Henrietta Maria, the wife of our King Charles I.

The building of Cologne Cathedral was stopped by the long-continued civil wars and religious wars of Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and by the subsequent overthrow of the great ecclesiastical principality, in the wars of the French Revolution and Empire of Napoleon I. It was again taken up by King Frederick William of Prussia, and has, during the past forty years, been the object of steadfast patriotic efforts to collect subscriptions all over Germany. The work is now completed in a manner satisfactory both to antiquarian and architectural taste, and to the sentiment of German nationality, of which it has long been regarded as a grand visible symbol. Our Illustration, as the reader will at once perceive, was taken some time before the building of the towers was finished, and shows all the scaffolding yet attached to this mighty structure.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

When a Parisian *chroniqueur* complains of the scarcity of news you may be sure that he is sick, or that he is in the country, or that he will not take the trouble to look around him. Paris offers always something new to those who take the trouble to seek. Réti de la Bretonne found the means of writing forty-two volumes by confining himself simply to relating the romantic episodes which he observed in the society of his times. Modern French society is scarcely romantic; on the contrary, it is, above all, practical, and even brutal in its practicality. The days have gone by when a husband who was loved by his wife was thought to be as comic as one who was deceived by his wife. The men of the nineteenth century have considered that the family is worth defending, and, following the advice of Dumas the younger, they have taken the law into their own hands in order to punish the unfaithful wife, while reserving to themselves the monopoly of infidelity. Now the women are claiming their rights in two ways. Mlle. Hubertine Anelert claims the right of vote; Madame la Comtesse de Tilly demands the punishment of the unfaithful husband, and, finding that the law of the land is powerless in her case, she buys a bottle of vitriol and throws it in the face of her husband's mistress. The jury of the town of Saintes has acquitted her, and French public opinion is in her favour. Public opinion is also in favour of Mlle. Dumaire, who shot a lover who had deserted her. This afternoon the Assize Court of the Seine began to examine a similar case of a Belgian girl, Marie Moyen, who caused vitriol to be thrown into the face of her lover, who had taken measures to wed a lawful wife. In short, during the present year there has been a series of similar crimes in which women have taken justice into their own hands, and in each case the jury has acquitted the culprit. There is no reason why the series should end until the Legislature affords reasonable protection to women by establishing the institution of divorce, and legalising the *recherche de la paternité*—that is to say, by establishing liberty and responsibility.

The discussion of the case of the Comtesse de Tilly has almost thrown politics into the shade during the past week. In reality, nobody knows anything. M. Grévy has gone to open the shooting season at Mont-sous-Vaudrey in the Jura; M. Gambetta is amusing himself at Ville d'Avray, where he practises pistol-shooting and fishes for frogs in his private frog-pond. M. Gambetta, I may add, eats the frogs that he catches, and, according to the opposition journals, he pays his head cook 40,000f. a year to dress them. Most of the Ministers are in the country, and some of them are adopting the English fashion of addressing public meetings. At Montauban, for instance, M. de Freycinet made a speech last week which has delighted all the reactionary journals. He gave it to be understood that the Government did not intend to enforce the decrees of March 19 for the expulsion of unauthorised religious corporations; he declared that France was determined to continue a policy of peace in all her foreign relations; and, finally, that in the vineyard of the Republic the workmen of the eleventh hour would be rewarded as highly as those who had come in at the first hour of the day. M. de Freycinet, however, has but little influence even amongst his own friends, although he is Prime Minister, and so nobody pays much attention to his words. As regards the decrees concerning the religious orders, M. de Freycinet's promise means nothing at all. Negotiations are now being carried on between the Government and the Vatican, and much will depend upon the attitude which the Pope may finally assume. Meanwhile, in spite of M. de Freycinet's speech, the semi-official newspapers continue to announce that the decrees will be carried into effect on Aug. 31.

Much attention has been attracted here by the Allocution of the Pope, which the religious journals publish and praise as warmly as they praise M. de Freycinet's speech. It is a long document, which establishes the firm intention of the Court of Rome to persevere in the policy of the Syllabus and

to continue against modern society the obstinate struggle of Pius IX. and of the Ultramontanes. The language of Leo XIII. differs in nothing from that of his predecessor. There is, it is true, no mention made of France in this Allocution, and only an indirect allusion to the decrees; but the wrath of the Holy Father against the Belgian Liberals is terribly significant.

Appropos of the workmen of the eleventh hour, it is curious to see the benevolence with which the Orleanist, Bonapartist, and even the Legitimist press speak of the Republic since M. de Freycinet has spoken. As regards the Bonapartists, this need cause no astonishment, for ever since the death of Prince Louis Napoleon in Zululand the party of the Appeal to the People has gradually fallen to ruin. The combat has ceased for want of pretenders, on the one hand, and of partisans on the other. Now, if you meet a Bonapartist in the street, you will find that he is the first to glorify the Republican régime. One of these days we shall be told that Bonapartism was never anything but a legend. The only Bonapartist who ever existed was Napoleon III., and, as M. de Morny used to say, "he was rather an Orleanist than a Bonapartist."

I read in a marvellous article in the *Figaro* the other day on *chic* that M. de Morny was the most *chic* statesman that ever existed. Amongst diplomatists, Duc Decazes had a great deal of *chic*; M. Challemeil-Lacour is totally wanting in that quality. M. Gambetta, too, is not *chic*, but his speeches and his compliments to women are often *chic*. *Chic* men never speak of what they do, "it being understood in their sphere that people do nothing." There are also, I read, countries, towns, and nations that are *chic*. It is *chic*, for instance, to look like an Englishman, a Russian, or an Austrian; it is vulgar to look like an Italian or a German; Paris is *chic* in the spring, it is vulgar in the autumn. Following my ultra-snobbish guide, I find that it is always *chic* to travel in Scotland, but it is "poor form" to travel in Italy, and accordingly I may announce that three charming Parisian high-life ladies, the Vicomtesse Greffuhle, the Marquise de Breteuil, and the Vicomtesse O'Connor have accompanied their husbands to Scotland, to be initiated into the mysteries of grouse-shooting.

While my lips are still blushing with the honour of pronouncing the names of these noble dames, let me continue my chronicle of high life by saying that M. Gilbert de Polignac is about to marry Mlle. Caroline Leroy. M. de Polignac belongs to the younger branch of the house whose evil counsels helped to bring about the ruin of Marie Antoinette. The Polignacs trace their descent not quite so far back as Adam, but to no less a personage than the Gallo-Roman Bishop Sidonius Apollinaris, who has spoken somewhere in his voluminous writings of his château of *Apolliniacum* in Auvergne.

M. Sigismond Lacroix protests against the version which I sent you last week of the proposed suppression of the Grand Prix de Paris. M. Lacroix is willing to take no notice of the abstention of the members of the Jockey Club from the National Fête of July 14. The main arguments that he invokes in favour of the suppression of the subvention hitherto granted by the Ville de Paris to the Grand Prix are—That horse-races are materially and morally useless to the population; that they do not improve the breed of horses used either in agriculture, industry, or war; and that the subvention was granted under the Empire on the demand of the Duc de Morny. The origin of the institution in the eyes of the radical Municipal Councillors shows the interest which it deserves.

Victor Hugo has gone to spend a few days at Veules, on the Normandy Coast, with M. Paul Meurice.

The Comte de Paris will shortly publish the fifth and sixth volumes of his "History of the American Civil War."

Nubar Pasha, who has been staying with his family in Paris for a few days, has gone to Trouville.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt is expected in Paris to-night on her return from Copenhagen. Prince Orloff is also expected.

M. Sardou, the dramatist, has become the possessor of the door of the cabinet that Charlotte Corday opened in order to enter the quarry-floored room in which Marat was taking a bath in the famous *baignoire-sabot*, now, I believe, in the collection of Madame Tussaud. The door was recently pulled down, together with the house in which it was, in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine. M. Sardou is a great hunter of bric-à-brac and curiosities relating to the Revolution.

How often does it appear that the Parisians are the slaves of the landlords when they are not the slaves of the door-keepers? M. Henri Rochefort has been unable to find a landlord who would accept him as a tenant. It was not, they said, on their own account. Oh no! they would be only too flattered to have so distinguished a *locataire* as M. Rochefort; but as he would probably receive many visitors . . . of the Radical persuasion, the other tenants in the house might be shocked. And so it happens that M. Rochefort has been obliged to hire a little house all to himself in the Cité Malesherbes, in which he will stow away his *bibelots* and antique furniture. Like Sardou, Rochefort is an inveterate collector. He is, indeed, the author of a volume on the mysteries of the Hôtel Drouot, in which he relates the anecdote of an auctioneer's man who was singing, or rather shouting, the praises of a finely-smoked and varnished old master, "signed: *Salvator Mundi*;" then, after a pause, he added, for the edification of the ignorant: "Brother of Salvador Rosa."

T. C.

NATIONAL ART COMPETITION.

The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, have issued the following list of candidates who have been successful in obtaining Royal Exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years, and free admission to the course of instruction at the following institutions:—1. The Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London.—R. T. Bodley, seventeen, student, Bristol; Henry F. Collins, fifteen, student, Truro; Codrington D. Selman, twenty-three, mechanical engineer, Bristol. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin.—Ernest Lousley, twenty-five, engine fitter, Glasgow; Thos. E. Lones, nineteen, mechanical engineer, Tipton; Henry Thornley, twenty-one, weaver, Accrington.

The number of drawings sent up for examination this year was 169,147 from 151 schools. Of these works 989 were referred to the national competition, being 406 less than in 1879, when the number was 1395. The examiners in figure drawing and painting report—"The drawings from the antique reached a generally high level. Careful comparison showed that no one of the competing works combined all the qualities which are desirable in a gold medal work." On design, with architecture and modelling, the verdict is—"The modelling of the figure is still at a low standard in most of the schools." Designs "exhibited a general want of freshness;" but "the examiners emphasised by reward the originality displayed in some works which yet had many defects." The competition in oil and water-colour painting showed "a general extension of sound methods," but "no single work was characterised by such completeness or sense of perfection as to give entire satisfaction."

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

The British garrison, under General Primrose, in the Citadel of Candahar, is closely besieged; and a sortie on Monday week, to obtain supplies of provisions from a village on the east side of the city, was attended with disastrous results. Nearly two hundred officers and men were killed or wounded. But it is believed that there is no reason to fear that the garrison will not be able to defend itself in the Citadel until the arrival of the army led by General Sir F. Roberts from Cabul, which may be expected at the beginning of next week. The force to be conducted by General Phayre, from Quetta to the relief of Candahar, will probably get there a few days later.

We are indebted again to Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., for several admirable sketches of the country which is likely to be the scene of military operations, and which he thoroughly explored, when in command of the expeditionary force advancing from Quetta, between November, 1878, and March, 1879. Our Extra Supplement Engraving, from one of his sketches, is a View of the Kadani Plains, from the signal station near the top of the Khojak Pass, by which General Phayre will march from the Pishin Valley, north-west of Quetta, on the road to Candahar. The view looks north-west towards Candahar, directly over the fort of Chaman, which is situated at the foot of the Khojak Pass on that side; the road from Chaman farther on is continued by Gatai, fourteen miles distant, and thence to the opposite range of mountains, near their right-hand extremity. It crosses the Kadani river, which traverses the plain shown in the middle distance of this View, from right to left, and which, farther to the south-west, receives the Tarnak, and joins the Argandab below Candahar. The road in the foreground, over which a convoy of laden camels with an escort of troops is passing, is that which was made in January and February of last year by Lieutenant Wells, R.E., with a working party of Ghilzais, and is practicable for traffic with carts. There are two or three other roads, besides the Khojak Pass, over this ridge of mountain, called the Khoja Amran, which separates Pishin from the Kadani plain. One road is from Gwaja, which is situated to the left-hand side of the View presented in our Engraving; it traverses the Kadani plain to form a junction with the Chaman or Khojak Pass road, at Takht-i-pul, beneath the remotest of the mountain peaks, shown in this View. General Biddulph describes the aspect of the plain as very remarkable when beheld from the heights of the Khojak, several thousand feet above; "the plain is laid out like a sea, and the mountains run out into isolated promontories. To the left, the desert is seen, having the appearance of a turbulent tide about to overflow the tranquil plains at our feet. Far away, in the midst of the desert, mountain tops appear already enveloped by the sandy waste."

The other two Views engraved from Sir M. Biddulph's Sketches were taken a short distance westward of Candahar, including the very ground which is now occupied by the encampments of different portions of the besieging Afghan army, commanded by Ayoub Khan, from Herat. The first is that looking to the west from the suburbs of Candahar, in the direction of Kokoran, a village five miles distant from the city on the Herat road. Here rises a mass of rugged limestone rock, which frowns above the site of Old Candahar; and to the right of this is seen the gap or opening through which the Herat road passes, winding between garden walls and villages, till it gains a more open country beyond these rocky hill-ranges. The town of Candahar is, of course, situated immediately behind the spectator in this view. The jagged hills to the right hand extend from Kokoran to Panjwai, fifteen miles distant, along the left bank of the Argandab. All these positions must now be in possession of the enemy, and available for the base of his attack on Candahar.

The second view is from Kokoran, which was the headquarters of Ayoub Khan while preparing the siege of Candahar. It is the reverse view to that presented in the other Engraving. It shows the north and south limits of that gap in the barrier of craggy hills, which was seen from the opposite direction in the view looking westward from Candahar. Part of the city, with the tomb of Ahmed Shah, may even be discerned from this point in the distance through that gap. The view from here looks up the valley of the Argandab, and over a richly cultivated plain watered by the many canals and watercourses taken from the Argandab to supply the town and fertilize its environs. General Biddulph remarks that "the energy and skill displayed in these extensive waterworks cannot be too highly extolled. Brought from a point many miles distant in the Argandab Valley, the chief canal, with its offshoots, conducts a vast body of water, which is dispersed along the contours of the declining plain in innumerable channels, spreading a rich fertility for many miles in a fan-like form to the south-east of the gap. Villages cluster around the city on three sides. Corn-fields, orchards, gardens, and vineyards are seen in luxurious succession, presenting a veritable oasis within the girdle of rugged hills and desert wastes all round. And if we turn to the aspect of the country beyond the gap, we see in the Argandab Valley along the canals and the river banks a fair and beautiful landscape of village and cultivated ground, stretching for many miles in each direction. If we could cast our eyes still further, we should see in the vales of the Tarnak and Arghessan districts scarcely less fertile."

The latest news received in London on Wednesday evening was by telegram from the Viceroy of India on Tuesday, communicating a message from Colonel St. John, the political agent at Candahar, dated last Saturday, the 21st. It gives particulars of the British loss in the sortie on Monday week; the officers killed were Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke; Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., late Bombay Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newport, 28th Bombay Native Infantry; Major R. J. Le Poer Trench, 19th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Francis Stevenson, 19th B.N.I.; Second-Lieutenants F. P. F. Wood and E. S. Marsh, of 7th Royal Fusiliers, and the Rev. G. Maxwell Gordon, M.A., chaplain. The officers wounded are Colonel Nimmo, of the 28th, Major Vandeleur, of the 7th, and Lieutenant Wood, of the Transport, all severely, and Lieutenants Malcolmson and Shewell, not severely. About 180 men were killed or wounded. The east face of the city is now considered safe. The troops immediately investing it are the Ghazis, or sworn Mussulman warriors of the faith, and the revolted soldiery of Candahar, while Ayoub Khan holds his other forces three miles off, on the Herat road. He has 5000 regular infantry, 5000 cavalry, and 10,000 Ghazis, with thirty-seven guns.

General Roberts was expected to reach Khelat-i-Ghilzai on Tuesday last, having met with no obstruction at Ghuzni. He may possibly be at Candahar on Monday next.

The Government have authorised an expenditure, not exceeding £2200 a year, for an improved mail-packet service between Aberdeen and Lerwick, in the Shetland Isles.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There was an immense crowd, I am told, at the funeral of Miss Neilson, which took place at Brompton Cemetery, and beyond the outside public (who, I hear, seemed to look upon the mournful proceedings as a kind of show got up for their special gratification, and behaved themselves in a very rude and Bank Holiday sort of manner) there were gathered round the grave of this gifted, accomplished, and lamented actress a large number of her brother and sister artistes, and of her personal friends. Prominent among the latter were Lord Henry Lennox, Admiral Glyn (who, by all accounts, seems to have been the staunchest friend the poor lady had), Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and Mr. George Lewis, the eminent solicitor. Among the professionals I note the names of Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Ellen Barry, Mr. John Ryder (whose dramatic pupil the deceased had been, I believe), Mr. John S. Clarke, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. H. B. Conway, Mr. T. Swinbourne, and many more.

To a Leeds contemporary belongs the responsibility for the statement that the name of the fair young *tragedienne* on whose coffin-plate was inscribed "Lilian Adelaide Lee Neilson," was neither Lilian nor Adelaide nor Neilson (that she had been the wife of Mr. Philip Lee is beyond a doubt), and that her real maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Brown. Why the fable of her having been born at Zaragoza, in Spain, of a Spanish father and an English mother, should have been circulated it is not my business to inquire, and it strikes me that there is no need for any one to be very solicitous about the matter, seeing that it is not very probable that any extended biography of Miss Neilson will be attempted—in our time at least. But the theatrical chronicler of the future will be entitled to be made cognizant of the fact, as stated by my Leeds contemporary, that she was born in St. Peter's Square, Leeds, on the 3rd of March, 1839. Into any other details touching her private life I fail to see the good of entering. She was a very admirable and sympathetic actress, but scarcely a great one.

I knew Miss Neilson personally only very slightly. I happened to be in Birmingham on business about seven years ago, and, after dining with her and her husband, I went to the Theatre Royal to see her in *Rosalind* in "As You Like It." I thought her *Rosalind* a very bright and intelligent, but scarcely a highly finished, performance, artistically considered. But then I had been comparing her (unjustly, perhaps) with Helen Faucit and Ellen Tree. I saw her the next night in *Juliet*, and would willingly have gone to see her again in that character twenty times running. I was simply enchanted. She was more pathetic, more artless in her art, and more graceful than that delightful French actress, Mlle. Stella Colas, who, some eighteen years ago, came over from the French Theatre at St. Petersburg to London to storm the town as *Juliet* at the Princess's Theatre. But Miss Neilson could speak pure and idiomatic English, whereas poor little Stella Colas (I think that she also took lessons from Mr. Ryder) had but an imperfect acquaintance with our tongue.

Miss Neilson was then (1873) on the eve of her departure for her first tour in the United States. There she made her grandest and, financially, her most profitable successes. I found the Americans positively raving about her last spring, and it was in America that she made her grandest successes, both artistic and pecuniary. I used to hear a great deal about her from poor Watts Phillips, in whose drama of "The Huguenot Captain" she was the original Gabrielle de Savigny. While studying the part she used frequently to visit Watts at his villeggiatura at Edenbridge; and he always used to speak to me most enthusiastically, not only of the talent which she then manifested, but of the exceeding bright promise which was within her. And there were few keener judges of the dramatic art than Watts Phillips. He was, himself, largely endowed with the mimetic faculty; had studied elocution a little with Samuel Phelps, just as he studied art a little with George Cruikshank; and, had he given his mind (with his excellent "stage face" and rich, resonant voice) to the sock and buskin, he would have made a first-rate tragic actor.

It was owing to a very curious chance that just before Christmas, 1869, I missed seeing Miss Neilson in the part of the heroine in Mr. Byron's pathetic drama of "Uncle Dick's Darling." On the same night of that piece was produced a burlesque or an extravaganza—I scarcely know what to call it—but I know that it was a very tedious and painful attempt to be funny, which was only rescued from utter failure by the talent and energy of Mr. Toole, Miss Nellie Farren, and Mrs. Leigh—called "Wat Tyler, M.P." The writing and the witnessing of the rehearsals of this unfortunate piece had inspired me with such an intense loathing and disgust for dramatic authorship that I mentally registered a vow never to witness the public performance of the abominable thing. And I never did see "Wat Tyler, M.P."—wither it!—although it ran, I believe, for some seventy nights or so. And that is the reason why, likewise, I failed to see Miss Neilson as Mary in "Uncle Dick."

I am told that she was a most warmhearted, compassionate, and charitable woman; and one who knew her very well assures me that he never heard her say an unkind, an ungenerous, or an envious word about any human being. Poor soul! The little feet will tread no more the mazes of Vanity Fair, and she is at rest from a wearisome and troublesome world. Abating her mouth, which was slightly out of drawing, she was one of the prettiest women that I ever remember to have seen. In what old Italian cathedral have I seen a slab with the simple inscription, "*Martini Luigi Implora Pace*"? That would be about the most fitting epitaph for poor Neilson.

And while the grave was closing over this gifted, harmless actress, so fortunate in the closing years of her brief but brilliant life, and whose death was surrounded by such darkly wretched circumstances, there died in peace and honour at her house in London the venerable relict of Charles Kean. She was seventy-five years of age. Ample professional biographies of this once-famous actress have appeared in all the leading journals; and it would be surplusage on my part were I to trace in this place her career, from her appearance as Miss Ellen Tree very early in the "twenties," at old Covent Garden Theatre, to her final retirement from the stage at the death of her husband, in 1868. What I have to say of the late Mrs. Charles Kean must be of the nature of a brief personal reminiscence, and relates to nearly thirty years ago. Of course, as a boy (and an intensely theatrical boy) I had seen her in all her great parts—*Juliet*, *Julia*, *Rosalind*, *Ion*, *Mariana* (in Sheridan Knowles's "Wife"), and so forth. She made a great impression on me, too, late in the "forties" at the Princess's (under the joint management of the Keans and the Keeleys) in a very powerful play called "The Templar;" and did she not sustain the part of the heroine in the melodrama of "Pauline?" But I began to see a great deal of her and of

Mr. Charles Kean in 1850, and especially in 1851, when the Princess's passed under the sole management of the Keans.

I had been an assistant scene-painter there, some years before, under Mr. William Beverly, during the management of Mr. J. M. Maddox, at the magnificent salary of fifteen shillings a week (a couple of shillings too much for a raw lad of my then ignorance and incapacity); but for years afterwards I had the "run" of the house, both before and behind the curtain, partly because the authorities were rather pleased that an old subordinate employé of the theatre should have taken up the trade of journalism, and partly because I had a dear (long since dead) brother who, under the name of Wynn, had long been an actor in the Princess's company. In the autumn of 1851 Mrs. Charles Kean asked my brother and myself if we would write the "opening" for a pantomime to be produced at Christmas. I (who was just beginning to "feel my feet," as the saying is, in "Household Words") was to find the plot and title and write the dialogue, the songs and the selection of the music were apportioned to my brother, and Mr. George Ellis, the then stage-manager of the Princess's, was to manage the technical arrangements. "Harlequin Billy Taylor"—I forget its subtitle, was duly produced in 1851, and had a lengthened and most successful run. I wish most heartily that the piece, scenery, dresses, and all had been sunk to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean before ever it was produced. Some miserable business matters (into the details of which it is wholly unnecessary to enter now, seeing that all the parties to the wretched transaction, except myself, are dead) led to a bitter quarrel between my poor brother and Mr. George Ellis. Naturally, I took my brother's part; as naturally, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean took the part of their stage-manager; and, notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of Mr. Dion Boucicault to pour oil on the troubled waters, the end of the matter was the withdrawal of my brother from the Princess's. Years afterwards I had the pleasure to shake hands with Mr. Charles Kean, whom I met quite accidentally one morning in the hall of the Reform Club. He had just returned, laden with golden opinions, substantial as well as figurative, from an extended theatrical tour in America and the colonies, and looked well and vigorous. I never saw him any more. As to his merits as a tragedian there may be divers opinions; but he was assuredly a consummate student of his art, a most blameless and high-minded gentleman, and a worthy consort of the accomplished and estimable lady who has just died.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts maintain their interest by a constant variation in the attractions offered. Mr. F. H. Cowen has proved that he not only knows how to conduct important orchestral performances, but that he also understands how to render the programmes attractive to all tastes by a judicious combination of the classical and the popular elements. That clever pianiste Miss Josephine Lawrence appeared at last Saturday's concert, and played with much success. Another "classical night" was given on Wednesday, when the programme included Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, Schumann's overture and entr'actes to "Manfred," and other interesting features.

The next important musical specialty will be the Gloucester Festival, beginning on Sept. 7. We have specified the leading features of the programme, and shall next week refer more fully to the arrangements for the forthcoming celebration.

London music will shortly regain its wonted activity. A new series of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will begin on Oct. 9; Her Majesty's Theatre is to open on the 16th of the same month for an autumn season of Italian opera performances; the Monday Popular concerts will be resumed on Nov. 8; the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts will (as previously mentioned) be removed to St. James's Hall, where the new season will begin on Dec. 3. Mr. F. H. Cowen's orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall (to which we have previously drawn attention) will take place on Nov. 13 and 27, Dec. 4 and 18. A performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music will be given by Mr. Charles Hallé on Nov. 20, and Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will enter on a new series on Nov. 24.

The once celebrated violinist, Ole Bull—whose death was recorded last week—was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1810. He studied the violin under Spohr, but was not very successful in his early career. He afterwards devoted himself to the study of the law, but soon reverted to his former pursuit, in which he attained a world-wide celebrity, but rather as a player in the brilliant and eccentric styles than of the classical order. He purchased land in America and attempted to found a Norwegian colony. He likewise leased the New York Academy of Music for Italian opera, also with unsuccessful results. His career was altogether an adventurous one, his fortunes having been retrieved during the later years of his life.

A chromolithograph reproduction of the picture of "Psyche," by Robert Beyschlag, a Bavarian artist of repute, is published by Messrs. George Rowney and Co., of Percy-street. It merits notice as one of the most successful examples of that process. It was executed on their premises, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. F. W. Rowney.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are bringing out a serial issue, in six parts, of Mr. Francis George Heath's charming edition of Gilpin's well-known "Forest Scenery." The first part of this monthly re-issue contains sixty-four pages of letterpress, three full-page wood engravings, and a smaller one (executed by Cooper). The illustrations include the frontispiece of the volume, Gilpin's church at Boldre, drawn by Mrs. Lister Kay, and three landscapes. The text of Part I comprises the Editor's introduction, including a sketch of Gilpin's life and work, a chapter on the character of Gilpin's illustrations of forest scenery, and completed chapters on the "picturesque beauty of trees," the "characters of trees," and on "the sources of picturesqueness in trees."

Mr. W. H. Smith presided on the 19th inst. at the eighth anniversary dinner of the Westminster and Pimlico Licensed Victuallers' and Beersellers' Trade Association, which took place at the Crystal Palace. Sir C. Russell, M.P., also was present. Mr. Smith, in proposing the toast of the evening, said the trade of the licensed victualler must be regarded as one which the State considered to be necessary in the interest of the public. While protesting against over-legislation, he advised the licensed victuallers to make it clear that any opposition which they had to offer to legislation was based on public grounds; and he suggested that they should take note of the waves of public feeling. He expressed a belief that the licensed victuallers did their best to carry out the regulations imposed upon them by the State, but pointed out that they must be at one with the public in the desire that the abuse of intoxicating liquors should not be permitted.

THE COURT.

The chief event of the last week's residence of the Queen at the Isle of Wight for the autumn season has been her Majesty's farewell visit last Saturday to the 1st Battalion (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade on board the *Jumna* at Portsmouth on the eve of their departure for India, the brigade, commanded by Colonel Lord Edward W. Pelham-Clinton, having a strength in rank and file of 900. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Prince Leopold, visited the ship and took leave of the soldiers previous to the arrival of the Queen, and various officers were presented to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince cordially ending his farewell with "Good luck to you!" The Royal party returned in the *Elfin* to the Osborne, and shortly after the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thomson, and went on board her Majesty's ship *Jumna*, Captain Parsons, where her Majesty was received by Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Foley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Clinton. Her Majesty was conducted round the ship by Captain Parsons and Lord Edward Clinton, and saw the men of the battalion assembled on the troop-deck. At the conclusion of the inspection the officers of the battalion and the officers of the other regiments proceeding to India at the same time were presented to the Queen by Lord Edward Clinton. On leaving the ship the Royal yacht *Alberta*, with her Majesty on board, and the *Victoria* and *Albert* following in attendance, gave three cheers to the battalion on board the *Jumna*, which were returned by the battalion and ship's company, which manned yards. The Queen was much affected by the enthusiasm, and continued waving her handkerchief so long as it could be seen from the *Jumna*. Her Majesty landed at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, at half-past seven. Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, and Captain Lord Charles Scott, commanding her Majesty's ship *Bacchante* at Cowes, joined the Royal dinner circle. Prince Leopold returned the same evening to Osborne.

The *Jumna* went to sea on Sunday morning, and on passing Osborne the Queen, who witnessed her departure, signalled the following message, which was duly acknowledged:—"The Queen wishes you Godspeed, and her Majesty wishes Lord Edward Clinton to telegraph how you all are wherever the ship touches." Her Majesty's yacht *Osborne*, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, and her Majesty's ship *Hector*, in Cowes roads, manned the rigging and cheered as the *Jumna* passed to the westward.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with all their family, lunched with her Majesty.

Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty drove to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, in the afternoon, and went in the Royal yacht steam barge to her Majesty's yacht *Osborne* in Cowes Roads and visited the Princess of Wales. Captain Thomson, her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, was in attendance.

The Queen's dinner party at Osborne included the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Miss Knollys, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, her Majesty's yacht *Osborne*; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, and Major-General Sir Michael Biddulph. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left Osborne the next day.

The Duke of Argyll dined with her Majesty before her departure for the Highlands, where the Court has gone for the remainder of the autumn.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, who have passed some weeks on board the *Osborne* off Cowes, will in a few days arrive at Deeside, preparations being made for their reception at Abergeldie Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the Duke's Palace, Coburg, on Monday. His Royal Highness has accepted the presidency of the Leeds Musical Festival.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Kissingen.

The Empress Eugénie at the close of her visit to the Queen at Osborne was accompanied in the *Alberta* across to Portsmouth by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, the Prince going with her to London, whence she proceeded to Chisclhurst.

It is stated that the Earl of Rosebery has been offered the post of Under-Secretary of State for India, vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

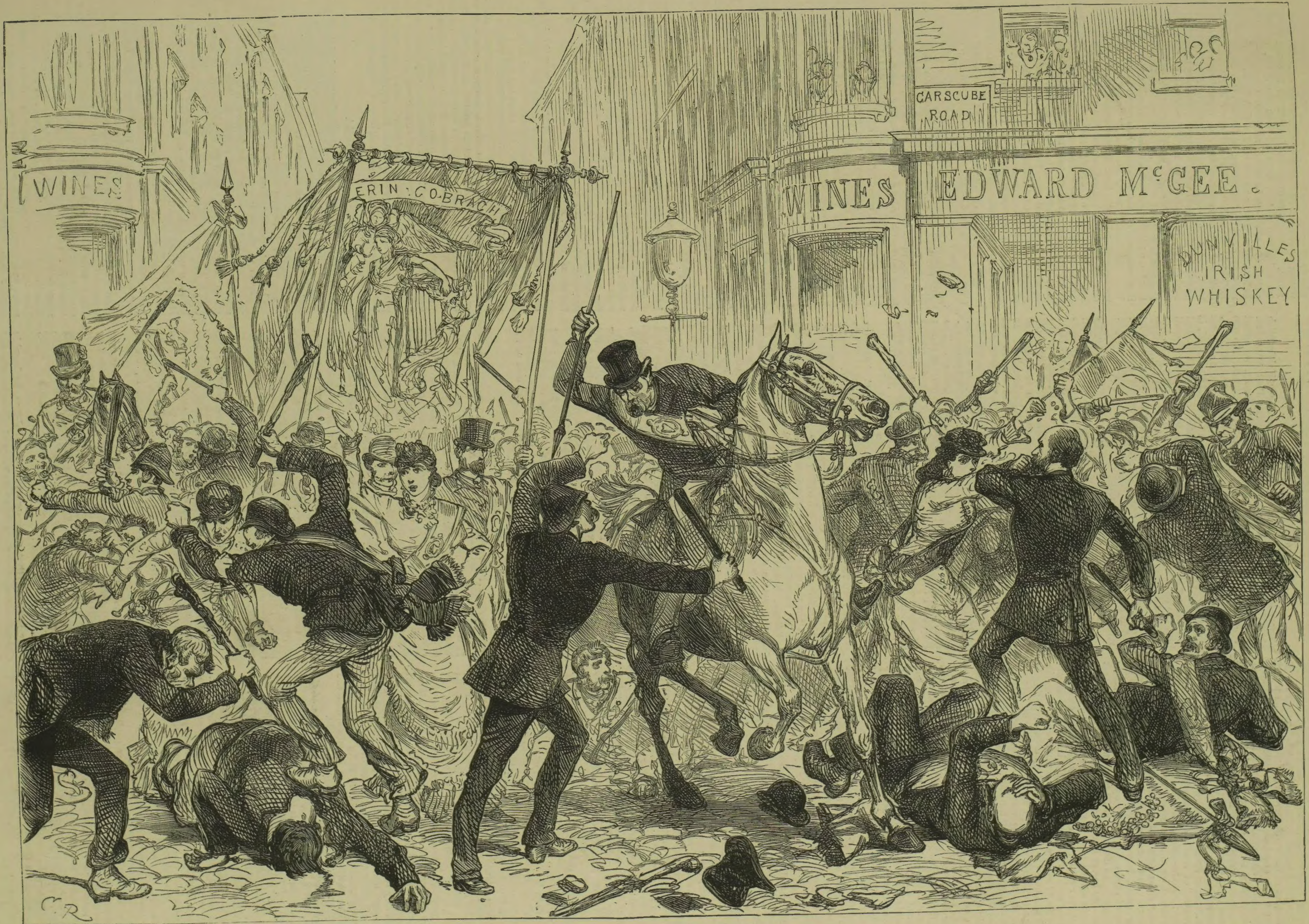
Major-General Higginson, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain Brooke, 15th Foot, and Lieutenant Roch, R.H.A., will represent our Army at the French military manoeuvres next month.

A Sunday-school centenary meeting, at which 20,000 persons were present, was held on the 19th inst., at the Speech House, Woodlands, Forest of Dean. The president, the Rev. T. Nicholson, pointed to the large gathering of children as a proof that Evangelical Nonconformity had as great a hold on the country, and especially on the working classes, as ever it had.

An interesting gathering was held on Monday evening in the Brown's-lane House, Spitalfields, the occasion being the presentation to Lady Burdett-Coutts of a drawing-room table by the workmen of the neighbouring factory, whose tools her Ladyship replaced after a disastrous fire which occurred some time ago. The Brown's-lane House forms the centre of a large charitable work carried on in the east end of London under the care of the Baroness, and with the superintendence of Mr. John Sapsford, whose name is also identified with many corresponding efforts in the same quarter. The work originated nearly twenty years ago, in the formation of a society to ameliorate the condition of the then distressed handloom weavers, which afterwards became merged into a sewing school upon the Lancashire pattern, and finally into an institution for training the young of both sexes to enable them to obtain employment. Lady Burdett-Coutts was accompanied by Lady Keppel, Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Mr. Henry Irving, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. The proceedings were prefaced by the presentation, on the part of her Ladyship, of a pair of engravings to the sewing-school and the costermongers' club associated with the charity; and the workmen's gift—a handsome piece of furniture, elaborately inlaid—was then formally presented to the Baroness, who in two or three sentences expressed her appreciation of their kindness, particularly as the gift conveyed to her the assurance that the tools she had assisted them to recover had been employed in its workmanship. Sir Francis Burdett also, at greater length, acknowledged the presentation. The Rev. M. Sinclair and Mr. Sapsford afterwards addressed the assembly, which broke up with three hearty cheers for the Baroness.—Lady Burdett-Coutts has left Stratton-street for Holly Lodge, Highgate, for the season.



ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE AND MONASTERY, FORT AUGUSTUS, CALEDONIAN CANAL.—SEE PAGE 210.



IRISH HOME-RULE RIOTS IN GLASGOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FRENCH FICTION.

Inasmuch as French dramas, which are frequently, if not almost invariably, founded upon French novels, find great favour with English playgoers, whether they understand the French language or not, in the form of an English adaptation, it has been reasonably concluded by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co., of Southampton-street, Strand, that a series of novels translated from the French of such elegant writers and ingenious, as well as amusing and interesting, story-tellers as About, Malot, Cherbuliez, Sandeau, and others of lower mark, perhaps, but of scarcely inferior popularity, would meet with wide acceptance among English novel-readers unacquainted with the mother tongue of those who wrote the works. The series, to judge from a few specimens, will be well chosen, readably rendered (though "elegant like she was" is a vile phrase), handy and slightly in form, clearly printed, for the most part in single, separate, complete volumes, and presumably very cheap. As the Lord Chamberlain with the plays, so the editor and publishers with the novels have a certain difficulty to contend with, arising from national differences of opinion and practice in respect of matters involving questions of delicacy and indelicacy; but the publishers declare that "especial care has been bestowed on the selection, only those works of an unobjectionable character, and which can be presented to the English reader in an unabridged form, having been chosen." For all their pains, however, the publishers may have let pass from time to time something open to a charge of being decidedly "risky"—so difficult is it to draw a hard and fast line, so various are tastes and susceptibilities, so differently do different persons regard and become impressed by a scene, a suggestion, a mere remark. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that, if the majority of the tales should be as unobjectionable as *Samuel Brohl and Partner*, by Victor Cherbuliez, English novel-readers will owe the publishers a deep debt of gratitude for providing an entirely new and harmless source of literary enjoyment, a fountain flowing with the milk and honey of culture, sparkling with wit and humour, having the flavour of real life and the colour of romance.

To anybody conversant with French literature it will seem late in the day to tell the story of "Samuel Brohl and Partner;" but the series of novels is intended for others, who are not so conversant. Be it known then to all whom it may concern that Samuel Brohl, son of a German Jew who kept a pot-house, is in partnership, as it were, with the departed spirit of a Polish count, whose name and attributes and achievements he assumes for his own sinister purposes, adding to those assumptions some accomplishments, especially music, which he has been taught under the auspices of an eccentric Russian princess, in whose eyes he found favour by reason of the physical beauty she detected beneath his coating of dirt and filthy rags. He behaves very unhandsomely to the lady whom it would be perhaps an abuse of terms to call his benefactress, turns rank adventurer, and, with the help of his own natural gifts and of the airs, ancestry, exploits, and misfortunes he borrows from his ghostly "partner," wins the heart and hand of a charming heiress; but, just as he is about to lead her to the altar, there appears upon the scene the Russian princess, who recognises, denounces, and ruins him. That is really all the story; but the charm, the irresistible charm, lies in the manner of telling it, in the exquisite descriptions, the sketches and studies of character, the cleverly-contrived surprises, the startling situations; above all, the piquant, brilliant, pregnant letters and dialogue. It is not a flawless gem; but it is a gem.

A terrible story, powerful after a sledge-hammer fashion in some parts, and wonderfully tender, touching, and pathetic in others, is *Fromont the Younger and Risler the Elder*, by Alphonse Daudet, the extraordinary popularity whereof may be inferred from the fact that this English version is said to be "translated from the fiftieth French edition." For, whatever difference there may be, as regards the usual number of copies printed, between an English and a French edition, fifty editions prove more than average popularity. The tale is not immoral in any sense of the word; but it deals with immorality and it contains an occasional expression and one or two scenes at which a very particular person might possibly take offence. The heroine, in fact, is the most deliberate, cynical, heartless, and vulgar of adulteresses; and the main purpose of the author is, apparently, to describe in plain, unvarnished language, without any grace of style, how a shop-girl, with a naturally bad, selfish, vicious disposition, having married a man much older than herself for the sake of his money, rushes of set purpose into a career of profligacy, dishonours her husband, tempting even his own brother, and ends by driving that husband to suicide by the diabolical act of presenting him with evidence of his deeply-loved brother's treacherous conduct, whilst she descends to her proper level of a creature very little above the painted horrors of the public streets. It is a painful sketch, not conceived with any remarkable originality or worked out with any remarkable skill; but in the episodes, in the accessory scenes and characters, there is an abundance of pure, delicate, affecting sentiments and incidents, as well as of admirable workmanship. Indeed, it is in the setting, rather than in the central jewel, that the beauties and the value of the work, whether intrinsic or artistic, reside.

A highly ingenious plot is developed in *The Drama of the Rue de la Paix*, by Adolphe Belot, in which a decidedly interesting and thrilling narrative is told with great force and passion, relieved by sprightliness and tenderness. To a certain extent the story seems to be a satire upon the manner in which criminal investigations are conducted in France; but the satirical purpose, if any, is by no means obtruded to the detriment of a romantic and tragic tale. A beautiful Italian lady, married to a French stockbroker, returns from a visit she has been obliged to pay abroad without her husband, is surprised not to find him awaiting her on her arrival in Paris, hurries to his house in the Rue de la Paix, and finds him lying dead in his bed-room, covered with blood, and with his hand still resting upon a book upon a page of which he had vainly attempted to write his murderer's name. To discover the murderer is, of course, her object and duty; and what happened in the prosecution of that discovery is, of course, the principal theme of the story. How exciting and telling are the situations and incidents may be gathered from the bare mention of two: the fair widow falls passionately in love with the man who committed the murder, and the detective who is employed to ferret him out falls passionately in love with the fair widow. This alone should be sufficient to whet the appetite of readers who like a mixture of crime and romance, put together with no little ingenuity, and flavoured with a liberal allowance of the marvellous and the emotional.

There is something very pretty, idyllic, and charming about *Maugars Junior*, by André Theuriot, though it may be considered a little too slight and a little common-place as regards the fundamental conception. That the son of the rich miser and usurer, of the malignant money-grubber who ruins his neighbours, should not take after his father, but should display a noble nature and should fall in love with the penniless daughter, or supposed daughter, of some one among those injured and ruined neighbours is an idea which has

been worked very nearly threadbare; but, nevertheless, there is something very fresh and delightful in the tale, which tells how Maugars Junior differed from Maugars Senior, and sued for the pretty brown hand of the gentle Theresa, whose father, or supposed father, had been impoverished and persecuted by her lover's usurious sire. The novel will be chiefly appreciated for its simple, touching style, and for the glimpses it affords of French country-life.

ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE AND MONASTERY, FORT AUGUSTUS.

There is hardly a village in the romantic and beautiful Scottish Highlands more picturesquely situated than Fort Augustus. Its ancient name, some say, was Cuinacan Fionn, so called after one of the ancient biographers of St. Columba. No one who has steamed down that great water-highway of Scotland, the Caledonian Canal, can fail to have been struck with its unique position. Standing on the green banks of the canal, it is bordered on the north side by the salmon-river Oich, and on the south by the river Tarff, while to the east lie spread out the deep waters of Loch Ness, with its retiring bays, the wooded slopes of its shores, and here and there rude, craggy cliffs. The serene grandeur of this lake is scarcely to be described. Nothing interrupts its course for twenty-four miles, till at length it discharges its water through the short, rapid river Ness into the Moray Firth.

At the dawn of Christianity in Caledonia, St. Columba sailed down the river Oich, and hallowed this neighbourhood by his footsteps. But not to the Monk of Iona was it given to erect here a Cloister and a College. William Byset, in 1231, gave the Parish Church and its lands to the Monks of the Priory of Beaulieu. In 1729, the English Government built Fort Augustus, so called out of compliment to the uncle of George III., with a view of overawing the Highlanders. It was capable of accommodating three hundred officers and men. As then constructed, it was square in form, with four grim bastions at the angles, each mounted with twelve six-pounders. It was further defended by a ditch, a covert way and glacis. These have now been converted into fine terraces and pleasure-grounds for the students of the Roman Catholic College. The Fort was once taken and partly destroyed by a portion of the Highland army, in March, 1746; and Prince Charlie passed by it, as he fled to the western coast after the Battle of Culloden; whilst Simon, Lord Lovat, and other gentlemen, were confined within its walls after that hapless day. It was occupied by a garrison until the Crimean War.

In 1857, the late Lord Lovat purchased Fort Augustus from her Majesty's Government for £5000; and, in 1876, the present Lord Lovat gave it to the Benedictine Monks. Under their hands, the fortifications and barracks have been completely transformed. On their foundations, a great monastic establishment has risen up within four years, that may vie with the abbeys of the Middle Ages. It comprises a spacious college, monastery, hospice, and scriptorium, all in separate buildings, but connected by cloisters, designed in the Early English Gothic style. The college is elaborately fitted up with the most recent and improved educational appliances. It is intended for the sons of the higher and more wealthy classes of the Roman Catholic community. Those youths are here prepared for the public competitive examinations, and for their various intended careers in the world. It is associated with the Glasgow University; and, in addition to the monastic professors, enjoys, through the munificence of the Marquis of Bute, the services of distinguished professors of our national Universities. The windows of the refectory are filled with the arms of the chief promoters and benefactors; amongst which are those of Lords Lovat, Bute, Norfolk, Ripon, Stafford, Herries, Denbigh, and Beaumont.

Our View is taken from the north side, showing the greater portion of the college and two of the old bastions, while to the east there rises the graceful tower of the monastery from which the great "matin bell" resounds through the heather-clad hills, startling the deer in the neighbouring forests.

The buildings were designed by Mr. Joseph Hansom; but the cloisters, the unique scriptorium, and the more artistic portion of the monastery are from the drawings of Mr. Peter Paul Pugin, of Victoria-street, Westminster. The cost of the buildings could not be less than £60,000.

HOME-RULE RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

It was mentioned last week that on Saturday, the 14th, there was a gathering of Irishmen in Glasgow for a political demonstration in favour of Home Rule, which led to some rioting. They formed a procession numbering about ten thousand persons, who marched to hold their meeting at Mary-hill. On returning to the town an Orange lodge was passed, from which a yellow banner was displayed. This raised the anger of the processionists, and a riot of very serious character took place. A force of seventy policemen were almost overpowered, and a detective and a constable were severely injured. The detective was stabbed on the head with a spear, a deep wound being made, and a large part of the bone exposed. Eight other officers were more or less hurt. They had to be taken home in cabs, and none of them will be able to resume duty for some weeks. After about half an hour's fighting of desperate character, about twenty arrests were made. Later in the evening another fight took place on Glasgow-green, and great alarm prevailed, but there was no actual loss of life.

The total cost for management of the Post Office Savings Banks in the year 1879 is shown by a return to have been £192,280, which included £115,163 for salaries, wages, and allowances; £5000 for rent, £30,958 for conveyance of correspondence, and £25,561 for the erection of a new office. The payment to postmasters for savings bank business is, by results, £5 for every thousand transactions, with a minimum payment of £2, and the amount thus incurred is, on an average, about £24,000.

A farmer named Anstee, who lived near St. Albans, was murdered early on Sunday morning. About two o'clock he was disturbed by a noise outside the house, and went to his bed-room window to ascertain the cause. He was immediately shot through the head, and his murderer afterwards got through the window by means of a ladder and ransacked the place. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

It is stated that a young man named Jones, in humble circumstances, living in Pendleton, near Manchester, has become the recipient of a legacy of £200,000. The amount was bequeathed to him by his father, who was a wholesale bookseller and stationer in London, and died some years ago. Jones, it seems, ran away from home when he was young, and his whereabouts had been for some time unknown to his friends. He has been employed at an ironworks in Pendleton, unknown to his relatives. His father's solicitors advertised for him, and his attention was called to the advertisement.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

A week after the Twelfth! So late in August, could anything but a sparse attendance be looked for, albeit the theme under review was so important as that of Military Organisation as it affected the Isandlana disaster? Very, very few noble Lords, save those called there by duty, were present to listen to Lord Strathnairn's pointed attack on Lord Cardwell's short-service system. There were traces of the old fire and dash which enabled that tall, spare veteran commander to win more than one memorable victory over the mutineers in India. But it was exceedingly difficult to catch the words of the noble and gallant Lord far from the table, on the Opposition side of which he stood, addressing his arguments, not to Lord Chelmsford, who sat behind him to his right, plainly the most interested of listeners, but to the trio of Ministers whom he faced. Heedless of the dozing of one noble Earl and the smiles of a freshly ennobled Lord, regardless of the absence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Strathnairn gallantly persevered with his task. Though Isandlana was his main text, his Lordship barely referred to that deplorable affair. On the contrary, he attributed blame for the African reverses not to the officers, who were "victims of an experimental, unimilitary, and impracticable Army reform," but, by implication, to "the short-service system framed by a civilian War Minister," who, he said, "knew no more of Army matters or military feeling and spirit than their Lordships did of Pushtoo." Medical inefficiency and faulty strategy led to the loss of Jena; medical causes prevented the Russians from marching from Adrianople into Constantinople in 1829; the want of obvious military precautions lost Austria Magenta and Sadowa, and France Sedan. Long service had won for England our Peninsular victories and Waterloo, Alma and Inkerman, and regained India for us; whilst to short service and consequent physical incapacity was the country indebted for the reverses in South Africa, desertion being also pointed to as a fruitful source of weakness.

Lord Chelmsford all this time had been eagerly biding his time on the second bench to left of the Throne; referring now and again to the bundle of notes he grasped in one hand, and occasionally leaning down to exchange a few words with Lord Ellenborough, conspicuous below him in an ample dust-coat. The late Commander of the British Forces in Zululand had well equipped himself for the attack which Lord Strathnairn never delivered. And Lord Chelmsford was not to be deterred by the noble and gallant Lord's suppression from entering into a clearly-delivered defence of his action in relation to Isandlana. His argument was simple. It was that before he left the camp explicit orders were given that it was to be defended; and it was known that the late Colonel Pulteney had repeated this command to the late Colonel Durnford, to whose departure from the camp to meet the Zulus Lord Chelmsford attributed the misfortune which overtook our troops, whom his Lordship considered sufficient in numbers to defend the camp had they remained compact. The Earl of Morley, as Under Secretary for War, paid a deserved tribute to the ability of Lord Chelmsford's speech; and then sought to show that the present military organisation was not altogether so bad as Lord Strathnairn had striven to make it appear. Lord Ellenborough concurred that the Isandlana disaster was due to Colonel Durnford; and, in the end, some military returns Lord Strathnairn wished to have were ordered to be prepared.

The plaintive air of "We've got no work to do-o-o-o!" having again been sung, this time with more emphasis, by the Earl of Redesdale, on the 20th inst., Earl Granville neatly replied that bills would probably be soon forthcoming if the noble Lord would use his influence with his friends on the Conservative side in the Commons to forward the business of the House. Yet another wail from Lord Orammore and Browne on the lawless condition of Ireland called up Earl Spencer, who condemned the action of the Land League and the speech of Mr. Dillon.

The noble Earl the Foreign Secretary was the bearer of serious news on Tuesday. Earl Granville read with due gravity the telegram sent home by the Viceroy respecting the sortie from Candahar on Aug. 16, attended with a considerable loss of British officers, Brigadier-General Brooke being the first named of the killed. These tidings were followed by a reassuring message from Colonel Tanner, who had telegraphed that he expected General Roberts at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 24th inst. Their Lordships were thereafter vouchsafed at last a Ministerial measure—the Employers' Liability Bill, which was read the second time on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, but not until Lord Brabourne from the Ministerial side, and Lords Craubrook and Carnarvon on behalf of the Opposition, had adversely criticised the measure, which proposes to make employers liable for accidents sustained by their workmen owing to the neglect of foremen or fellow-servants.

COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington's straightforward habit of going direct to the point is daily winning for him the increased confidence of his supporters. If Mr. Gladstone discreetly remains absent from his seat till he is quite restored to health, Mr. Bright is still to be seen on the Treasury bench, ready to offer counsel to the new Leader of the House. Lord Hartington on Monday made a politic reply to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's query as to the course of business. As bill-of-fare for the week, his Lordship offered the report on the seasonable and appetising Hares and Rabbits Bill, the last courses of the Grain Cargoes and Savings Banks Bills, Committee on the Burials Bill, and—the Irish Estimates. With a certain prescience, the noble Lord said it would depend upon the progress made with the votes in Supply whether the House could rise next Monday week.

The flowery talk of the more excitable Irish members has not contributed to bring about this desired consummation. The unquenchable loquacity of the Home-Rule Brigade has, on the contrary, once more hindered business—and proved afresh their incapacity or unwillingness to take a practical view of Irish affairs. Fresh from his flying visit to Dublin, Mr. Forster stood with Yorkshire equanimity the fusillade of questions and inflated speeches directed at him. The badgered Secretary for Ireland was able to inform the younger of the irrepressible, self-elected leaders of the Opposition, Lord Randolph Churchill, that the Government did not intend to have recourse to exceptional powers for the maintenance of peace in Ireland. With regard to the Dungannon riots, Mr. Forster was induced, by the reasonable suggestion of Mr. Mitchell Henry, to promise that the use of buck-shot by the constabulary should be reconsidered. Mr. Forster, questioned by Mr. Dillon, next manfully maintained the justice of every word he had used in denouncing the member for Tipperary's inflammatory speech at Kildare; and the Secretary for Ireland, albeit assailed on this point by Mr. A. M. Sullivan and other excitable Hibernian members afflicted with mental obliquity, had the satisfaction of being courageously supported by Mr.

Mitchell Henry, who pungently called upon the members concerned in fanning an insurrectionary flame in Ireland to put themselves at the head of the people if they had the courage of their convictions. With equal firmness and plainness did Lord Hartington censure the craven appeals to physical force. But Mr. Parnell and others had to loosen the floodgates of their eloquence; and not till a very late hour did the House go into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates.

Ireland, or, rather, the Irish Home Rule members, also monopolised all Tuesday's sitting, with the exception of the interval devoted to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's stale, flat, and unprofitable monologue on Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Mr. O'Donnell wasted his sweetness on the desert air: no one answered his rambling remarks regarding the Irish constabulary. In a quiet and conciliatory speech, Mr. Parnell marshalled a host of arguments to support his motion in favour of some undefined plan by means of which Irish members might hold an Irish Parliament for the transaction of purely Irish business, whilst from an Imperial point of view the Government of the United Kingdom should remain intact. These were the terms of Mr. Parnell's resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill by the House of Lords adds one more to the many overwhelming proofs afforded since the Union of the necessity for such a radical change in these relations as will permit legislative effect in future to the voice of the vast majority of the electors of Ireland constitutionally expressed.

Mr. Forster had no difficulty in demonstrating that the advantages of union and the disadvantages of disunion were so strong that not only the English and Scotch people, but also the Irish people themselves, would gradually become more and more aware of the advantages of union. Referring to the rejection by the Lords of the Compensation Bill, the right hon. gentleman intimated that he had seriously thought of resigning his office, but thought better of it. With regard to the general state of Ireland, he regarded the reported Fenian revival as a mere caricature; but was keenly alive to the lawless feeling which led to assassination and murderous threats. The Law must be respected. And, if the Government were driven to re-enact the Peace Preservation Act, they would not hesitate to call Parliament together for the purpose. At the same time, to the utmost of their power, they were determined to labour to leave Ireland better than they found her. Inevitably, a torrent of comment came from the inextinguishable members of "the third party," whose right to speak for Ireland Mr. Litton, as an Irish member, pungently challenged, thereby exciting the ghastly irony of Mr. Sullivan. Eventually, the motion was withdrawn; and in Committee such small progress was made with the Irish estimates that Lord Hartington had emphatically to remind Irish members that the votes were urgently needed.

Lord Hartington's effective extinguisher of Mr. Balfour's motion against the introduction late in a Session of important measures deserves notice. The Leader of the House elicited laughter and cheers when he retorted by showing that the Session had been prolonged by the talkativeness of prominent members of the Opposition, Mr. Gorst having this Session spoken 105 times, besides asking 18 questions; Sir Drummond Wolff having made 68 speeches and asked 31 questions; Lord R. Churchill, 74 speeches and put 21 questions; Mr. Biggar, 58 speeches, and Mr. Finigan 47 speeches. If every member spoke as often and as long, each Session would last 215 weeks! The roused Opposition hurled similar statistics at the head of the noble Lord in reply—but Mr. Balfour's motion was defeated by 119 to 59 votes.

The Hares and Rabbits Bill on Wednesday yielded Mr. John Tenniel the subject for a remarkably graceful *Punch* cartoon, and afforded Mr. Gregory and Mr. Whitley the opportunity of encumbering the measure with new clauses somewhat akin to the steel-traps objected to, in that they are not unlikely to catch the unwary in the meshes of the law. Progress was so far made, however, that the third reading was fixed for Friday morning. Sir William Harcourt had the further satisfaction to see the schedule of the Savings Bank Bill sanctioned; and Mr. Chamberlain was relieved by hearing the Grain Cargoes Bill read the third time.

A serious accident occurred last Saturday evening to an omnibus which runs between Edinburgh and Newhaven. The horses became restive and ran against a lamp-post, and the driver and a man sitting beside him were thrown to the ground. The driver fell among the horses' feet and was trampled to death. The horses again started off and dashed against some garden railings, which gave way. The omnibus was then upset, and the passengers on the top were all thrown to the ground. About half a dozen injured persons were removed to the Royal Infirmary, but, with the exception of one, they were able to go home.

Certain scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" were produced last week in a remote part of the country, under rather novel circumstances. It seems that Madame Modjeska, with her husband, and the Forbes-Robertson Brothers, were sojourning for their holidays at the little inn which overlooks Cadgwith Cove, a romantic seaside retreat on the Cornish Coast. The neighbouring clergyman, the Rev. F. Jackson, Rector of the united parishes of St. Ruan and St. Grace, an amateur artist, whose productions have been noticed with public commendation when exhibited in London, bethought himself that the parish church of St. Grade was in want of an organ. He mentioned this circumstance to his friends, when Madame Modjeska and Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson, aided by the sister of the latter, Mrs. Valentine Bromley, and by Mr. C. Campbell Ross, of Penzance, agreed to help Mr. Jackson in getting his organ, by enacting the Balcony Scene, the Friar Scene, and the Parting Scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Under the superintendence of Captain Simmonds, R.N., the men of the coastguard service, entering heartily into the scheme, soon erected in the grounds of the rectory a capital stage. The entertainment was publicly announced from Falmouth to Helston and from the Lizard to the Land's End. A large audience was collected. When the night came, the weather was propitious and the moon at its full. Never was the balcony scene given with more propriety of scenic effect. The background was a mass of natural foliage; and when Romeo swears by the moon, the veritable orb herself was sailing in the heavens, "Tipping with silver all the fruit-tree tops." Mrs. Valentine Bromley gave character and individuality to the Nurse, and Mr. Campbell Ross threw himself very heartily into his personation of the Friar. But to the professional performers of the evening the chief honours were due. Few of the audience in the grounds of St. Ruan Rectory are likely soon again to see, either in Cornwall or elsewhere, such a Juliet or such a Romeo. Mr. Ian Forbes-Robertson, of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, acted as stage manager. This is the story that will have to be told when the organ of St. Grade is in after times referred to. The worthy Rector has been enabled to do much for his twin parishes in church-restoring and school-building, to which he has devoted the fund raised by the sale of his own works of art.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. John Dent Dent, of Ribston Hall, has been elected chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company.

The Royal Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland, was on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., destroyed by fire.

A weekly paper, adapted to the requirements of boys, will be begun next month by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Co., under the title of *The Boy's Newspaper*.

The Earl of Carnarvon, at his half-yearly rent audit, recently held for his Highclere estate in Hampshire, returned his tenants 10 per cent upon the half-year's rent.

It is understood that the banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, which was fixed to take place at the Mansion House on the 6th inst., and which was postponed in consequence of the illness of Mr. Gladstone, has been finally abandoned.

On March 31 last the national debt amounted to £775,755,608, of which £710,476,359 was funded. After deducting loans recoverable, &c., the net value of the debt was £739,279,026.

In the annual narrative of facts issued by Mr. George Muller relative to his supported orphanage at Ashley Down, Bristol, it is stated that the total sum expended in the forty-one years upon the erection and furnishing of the orphan houses, now containing 2245 inmates, has been £115,000. The expenditure last year was £25,000, in addition to £15,000 spent for religious schools and mission work and the circulation of the Scriptures.

It has been arranged that the forthcoming congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will open at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Oct. 6. Lord Reay, the president, will give the opening address in the Free Church Assembly Hall. The law courts and various halls close beside them are to be placed at the disposal of the association. The presidency of the Art Department has been accepted by Mr. W. B. Richmond, Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford.

The street collection in London for the Hospital Saturday Fund has been fixed for Sept. 4. Over 200 ladies have volunteered their services to preside at tables in various parts of the metropolis, and it is hoped that at least 300 stations will be occupied. The counting of the boxes will take place, as usual, at Messrs. McDougall's, St. Paul's-churchyard. A sum of £21 6s. 9d. has been collected by working men in the village of Sidecup, and paid in to the credit of the fund.

A destructive fire occurred at Leith on Tuesday morning. A large warehouse, containing about £30,000 worth of flax and hemp yarns, and other American produce belonging to various merchants in the port, was destroyed; the South Leith Free Church adjoining was partly burnt down, and a neighbouring warehouse was much damaged by water. The fire is supposed to have originated through the spontaneous combustion of a bale of flax.

The scholarship in music for 1880-1 in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature, has been awarded to Miss Edith Welch, of Denmark-hill, one of Sir Julius Benedict's pupils in the school; the scholarship in modern languages, literature, &c., has been adjudged to Miss E. Beatrice Steinburn, of Gipsy-hill; while that in art has been gained by Miss Beatrice A. Brown, of Honor-oak, for her works in the sculpture class.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing "further correspondence respecting the allowance and travelling expenses of Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner of South Africa." In a despatch dated July 15, 1880, Sir Bartle Frere objects to the withdrawal of his special allowance of £2000, and says he is unable to see that such withdrawal is consistent with the terms on which the allowance was granted or justified by any reduction in the labours, responsibilities, or expenses of his office.

A number of students from all parts of the three kingdoms and the Principality have assembled for a six-weeks' term of study at the Tonic Sol-fa College, Forest-gate. Classes have been held and lectures given in a wide range of subjects, including method in teaching music, voice training, sight singing, ear training, the organ, acoustics, physiology of the voice, elocution, composition and counterpoint. The students are nearly all engaged in teaching, and have given up their vacation in order to improve their knowledge and skill in music. Several hold scholarships.

The ordinary session of the British Archaeological Association came to a close last Saturday night. Earl Nelson, in closing the meeting, reviewed the work of the congress. He thought it had been impressed upon them by what had come before them that many churches which had been attributed to the Normans were originally built by the Saxons, of whose works traces were generally to be discovered. He also considered that they had been pretty well convinced that what were generally supposed to be camps established by the Romans were also of British origin, such as Vespasian's and Bratton Camps. The noble Earl, while attributing to the monks and abbots the credit of having done a deal of good in their day, pointed out that some of the monastic institutions had become so corrupt, even in the time of Henry V., that that King began the process of suppressing them, and that it was not Henry the Eighth who first interfered. As to Stonehenge, he hoped something would be done to restore some of the falling stones to their upright position, and that Vallum would be preserved intact, though unless some steps were taken there was danger of much damage being done. It was intimated during the evening that some action would be taken with reference to Stonehenge, and a hint was also thrown out that Silbury Hill might be re-explored. A discussion took place on the law as regards treasure-trove, with the view of initiating a movement for its amendment. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the meeting was declared to be one of the very best ever held by the association. On Monday and Tuesday two supplementary excursions took place to Longleat (the Marquis of Bath's) and Savernake Forest (Lord Ailesbury's).—The Somerset Archaeological Society held its meetings last week in the Townhall, Glastonbury, and, after pupers dealing with local antiquities had been read, the society visited places of historic interest.

The twentieth annual report in reference to the work of the school-ship Cornwall, situated near the Essex bank of the Thames at Purfleet, has been issued by the School-Ship Society, of which the Duke of Northumberland is president. It appears that the average number of boys maintained on board the ship during the past year was 260, but there were 312 under detention on the last day of the year. The total cost during the twelve months was £6268 18s. 9d., the comparative cost per head on ordinary maintenance and management being £23 5s. 8d. The industrial profits amounted to £276 7s. Of 245 cases discharged in the three years 1876, 1877, and 1878, 211 are reported as doing well, 6 dead, 3 doubtful, 20 convicted of crime, and 5 unknown. The committee state that the progress of the boys in seamanship and in the elementary branches of education has been satisfactory, and that their general conduct has been all that could be desired. The sani-

tary condition has been good, with the exception of an outbreak of trichinosis, which occurred in December and January, and attacked, from first to last, 25 boys, one of whom died. The finances were by no means in a satisfactory condition, and the committee make an urgent appeal for help.

Amongst the successful candidates in this year's class-list of the Cambridge University Higher Local Examinations are Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, a large number of the collegians of Girton and Newnham, candidates from France, Germany, and Belgium, with a fair number from Scotland and Ireland. The divinity prize has been awarded to a young lady at Birmingham, whose name is not announced. The Lowman prize was awarded to Miss P. E. Plant, of Westfield, Retford, who was examined at the Cambridge centre, and passed with distinction in English history, English language and literature, and essays on English literature. The prize for Italian was gained by Miss A. Werner, of Zion House, Tonbridge, who passed in Greek, and with distinction in Latin, German, French, and Italian. The examinations have been held at Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle (Stafford), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Rugby, and Winchester. 811 were examined, and of these only 209 failed to obtain a pass in one or other group. 153 passed in divinity, 319 in English subjects, 182 in languages, 45 in arithmetic and mathematic group, 128 in political economy, logic, and history section, and 73 passed in group A, which comprises botany, geology, zoology, physiology, and physics. Eleven passed in music. Nearly all the candidates in this examination were women. Some passed in several groups.

The return of the Registrar-General for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21, states that during the week 5862 births and 4014 deaths were registered in London and twenty-two other large towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 24 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death rate was 17 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 20 in Glasgow, and 38 in Dublin; smallpox caused 5 more deaths in Dublin. The annual rates of mortality per 1000 last week in 20 English towns ranged from Brighton 16, and Bristol 16, to 40 in Hull. The deaths referred to diarrhoea in the 20 towns, which had steadily increased in the nine preceding weeks from 51 to 807, further rose last week to 861, and were equal to an annual rate of 6.0 per thousand. In London 2512 births and 1492 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 11, whereas the deaths were 72 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 49 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 265 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 392 deaths were referred, against 522, 510, and 509 in the three preceding weeks. These 392 deaths were 46 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 5.6 per 1000. The deaths referred to lung diseases, which had been 200, 175, and 152 in the three previous weeks, were 167 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 26; 93 were attributed to bronchitis, and 48 to pneumonia. In Greater London 3065 births and 1819 deaths were registered.

The mournful pilgrimage of the Empress Eugénie to the spot where her only son was killed in South Africa may be supposed to give some additional interest to a biography of that unfortunate youth. Miss Ellen Barlee has compiled the *Life of the Prince Imperial*, published in one volume by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, with a photographic portrait. She has been assisted by the Prince's military and academical instructors at Woolwich, and by other gentlemen who knew him during his residence in England, with some authentic particulars concerning that part of her subject. The "Life of Napoleon III.," by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, and the French official documents relating to the downfall of the Empire in 1870, and the Empress's brief Regency, as well as the published accounts of subsequent affairs of the Imperial family in exile at Chiselhurst, with the Emperor's death in January, 1873, have contributed to the present work. A sketch of the history of the late Zulu War, condensed from separate writings on that topic, leads to the narrative of the young Prince's brief share in that disastrous campaign. The circumstances of his death by the hands of Zulu warriors are still fresh in our remembrance. They are simply and feelingly related by Miss Barlee, who ends with a description of the funeral at Chiselhurst.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL, AND COX: A Chronology of Medicine, Ancient, Medieval, and Modern. Edited by John Morgan Richards. Illustrated by the Typographic Etching Company.

BENTLEY AND SON: The Mudfog Papers, &c. By Charles Dickens, author of the "Pickwick Papers," &c. Now first collected.

CHAPMAN AND HALL: British Bee Farming, its Profits and Pleasures. By James F. Robinson.

CHATTO AND WINDUS: Literary Frivolities, Fancies, Follies, and Frolics. By William T. Dobson.

MACHILLAN AND CO.: The Minor Arts. Porcelain Painting, Wood Carving, Stencilling, Modelling, Mosaic Work, &c. By Charles G. Leland.

Out of the Deep. Words for the Sorrowful. From the Writings of Charles Kingsley.

PAUL AND CO.: A Love's Gamut, and Other Poems.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.: Principles of Property in Land. By John Boyd Kinnear.

VINCENT, OXFORD: The Death of Evander. A Dramatic Poem. By W. S.

WERTHEIMER AND LEA: Versus a Woman; Pro Women. A Man's Thoughts about Men, and other Articles. By Mrs. Horace Dobell.

WILSON: Half-Yearly Dividend Tables from 1 per cent to 10 per cent. Compiled by E. W. Montgomery.

MUSIC RECEIVED.

CRAMER AND CO.: A Bonny, Bonny Bird. Song. By Mrs. Harvey of Ickwell, Bury. La Zingarella (The Gipsy Maiden). Song. By Matilde Young.

DAVISON: Memories, "Sweet and Sad." Words by Mrs. Baines. Music by W. H. Holmes. Amour Inquiet. Idylle, as performed by the Band of the Royal Horse Guards. Composed for the Pianoforte. By Lillie Albrecht.

GOODWIN AND TABB: Les Voix de la Nuit. Valse. By Wülf.

DUFF AND STEWART: Good-Bye. Song. By G. J. Whyte-Melville. Music by Cotford Dick. Solitude. Nocturne for the Piano. By C. Oberthur. The Little Blacksmith. Song. By Alice Carey. Music by Helen Maxwell.

His Sweetheart's Face. Song. By Alice Carey. Music by Helen Maxwell. Heroes. Song. By Edward Oxenford. Music by Henry Pontet. Adrian de Lorme's A. B. C. Instructions for the Pianoforte.

NOVELLO: Novello's Pianoforte Albums: No. 2. Bach. Edited by Herthold Tours. The Morning and Evening Service, with the Office for the Holy Communion, Set to Music in the key of D. By J. T. Field.

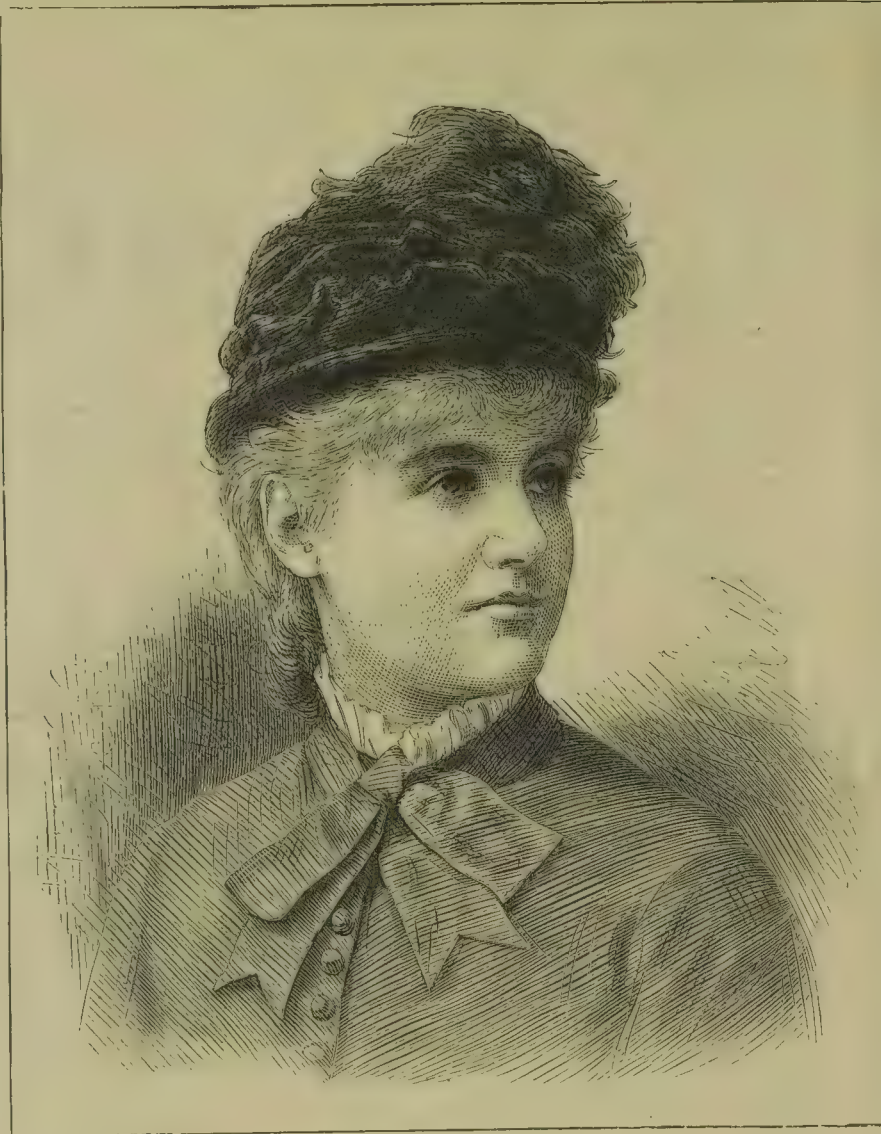
O Babe, my Son, my Saviour! Mary's Song. From the Cantata, "The First Christmas Morn." By Henry Leslie.

WILLIAMS: Love's Message. By W. Whitacre. Music by J. H. Lewis.

WOOD AND CO.: The Imperial Tutor for the Pianoforte. By Carlo Tieset. Vol. I. Sections I. and II.

THE LATE MISS NEILSON.

The almost sudden death in Paris on Sunday, the 15th, after a few hours' illness, of this young and highly-gifted actress, has been made a theme of regretful comment by our contributor "G. A. S." We here give the Portrait of Lilian Adelaide Neilson. She was born about thirty years ago, but the circumstances of her parentage and early life are not precisely known. In or about 1860, during a visit to Paris, she witnessed a performance at the Théâtre Français of "Phèdre," and from that moment determined to become an actress. In her fifteenth year she appeared at the Margate Theatre as Julia in the "Hunchback," a character with which her name was long associated. A few weeks later she was invited to play Juliet at the Royalty Theatre in London. The performance displayed high promise; and among those who encouraged her to persevere was Lady Becher (Miss O'Neill). Miss Neilson allowed no opportunity of acquiring experience of the stage to escape her. Such opportunities were afforded by the production at the Princess's of the "Huguenot Captain" and "Lost in London," at the Lyceum of "Life for Life," at the Gaiety of "A Life Chase" and "Uncle Dick's Darling," and at Drury Lane of "Amy Robsart" and "Rebecca." The leisure which these engagements left her was filled by performances in provincial theatres. In September, 1868, at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, Miss Neilson appeared as Rosalind, in "As You Like It," followed by Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," and by Julia in "The Hunchback." In October, at the same theatre, Miss Neilson acted the heroine's part in a play by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, entitled "Stage and State," founded on a French drama, "Beatrix, ou la Madone de l'Art," by Legouvé. The following month Miss Neilson appeared at Birmingham, in a play adapted from an early novel of Miss Braddon's, "The Captain of the Vulture." In March, 1869, at the Lyceum, in London, the first performance there of Dr. Westland Marston's play, "Life for Life," she acted the part of Lilian. In the following October, at the Gaiety, in the first performance of "A Life Chase,"



THE LATE MISS NEILSON.

by John Oxenford and Horace Wigan, she played the leading rôle—Madame Vidal. In December, 1869, at the same theatre, in "Uncle Dick's Darling," she sustained the part of Mary Belton. On Monday, April 11, 1870, at the Gaiety Theatre, she appeared as Julia in a revival of "The Hunchback." During this year Miss Neilson gave an entertainment, under the title of "Dramatic Studies," at St. James's Hall, with great success. In 1870, on Sept. 24, in the first performance of "Amy Robsart," at Drury-Lane Theatre, she acted the chief part. The same year, at Drury-Lane Theatre, Miss Neilson appeared as Juliet, the character in which she had made her earliest appearance on the London stage. In March, 1871, Miss Neilson entered upon a tour of the United Kingdom, appearing principally in her original part of Amy Robsart. On Sept. 23 of the same year she acted the part of Rebecca in the drama of that title, founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," performed at Drury Lane. On Dec. 18 she appeared at the same theatre as Rosalind in a revival of "As You Like It." In the month of September, 1872, Miss Neilson gave a series of farewell performances at the Queen's Theatre, Long-acre, prior to her departure for America. In these were included "Romeo and Juliet," in which she played Juliet, and "The Lady of Lyons," in which she acted Pauline. On Nov. 18, 1872, Miss Neilson "opened" at Booth's Theatre, New York, in her favourite character. Her acting was received with much enthusiasm. During the tour through the United States and Canada, which followed, she appeared in the following characters, in addition to Juliet:—Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," Julia in "The Hunchback," and Isabella in "Measure for Measure." In 1876, on Jan. 17, Miss Neilson reappeared on the Haymarket stage; and during the season played Juliet, Rosalind, Anne Boleyn (in the first performance of Mr. Tom Taylor's play of that title), Julia in "The Hunchback," and Isabella in "Measure for Measure." In 1877 Miss Neilson again visited the United States. During a season of eight months she appeared there as Viola in "Twelfth



FAMINE IN WESTERN ASIA: RELIEF KITCHEN AT BITLIS, KURDISTAN.—SEE PAGE 214.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



MONTENEGRINS LISTENING TO SONGS OF WAR.



PROPOSED NEW GREEK FRONTIER; VALE OF TEMPE, THESSALY.

Night," and Imogene in "Cymbeline," both new characters to her. She appeared also in the before-mentioned characters—viz., Juliet, Rosalind, Isabella, Viola, and Julia—during her engagement at the Haymarket Theatre terminating in May, 1878. On Feb. 27, 1879, she appeared at the Adelphi Theatre as Queen Isabella, in the first performance of "The Crimson Cross," and afterwards during the summer season at the same theatre as Julia and Lady Teazle, and in her original part of Amy Robsart. She afterwards proceeded to America, and only returned to London the week before her death, which took place at Paris on the day above named.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE FAMINE IN WESTERN ASIA.

The terrible distress prevailing in the Turkish provinces of Armenia and Kurdistan, and in the adjacent parts of Persia towards the Caspian, during the past six months, has been reported by many consular and other agents of the British Government. From Colonel Miles, at Mosul, from Major Trotter, at Diarbeker, from Consul-General Abbott, at Tabreez, and from Captains Clayton, at Van, and Everett, at Erzeroum, as well as from the Syrian and Armenian patriarchs and chieftains, deplorable accounts have been received. It is said there are three millions and a half of people starving. The heavy rains of harvest time last year, which destroyed both the grain and the grapes, followed by the drought of last summer, and the death of large numbers of cattle and sheep, were the combined causes of the famine in Mesopotamia and in the highlands north of that country. It will be remembered that on May 6 a meeting was held at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, and a subscription was opened in aid of the Relief Fund administered by the British Consuls, with the sanction of our Foreign Office. The relief is dispensed in concert with the heads of the various communities, and without respect to differences of race or creed. The treasurer of the fund here is Mr. Alfred Henriquez, 96, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, and subscriptions are received also at the branch of the London Joint-Stock Bank in Craven-road, Paddington, or by Lady Strangford, 10, Chapel-street, Park-lane.

Our illustration of the poor people assembled outside a relief-kitchen is from a sketch taken at Bitlis, in Kurdistan. This is an ancient town situated in the mountains near Lake Van. Here the famine is severely felt, and the soup-kitchen was established in the city by the Rev. S. E. Knapp, an American Missionary, with funds given him for that purpose by Major Trotter, the English Consul. The wretched recipients of this bounty totter feebly about, and being as light as shadows, the slightest touch sends them over; they are so weak they lie where they fall until put on their legs again. Occasionally, it is true, some fellow impelled more by appetite than famine will push his way to the soup-kettle, his vigour betrays that he is not one of those reduced to extreme want. He is at once forcibly expelled by a Zaptieh on duty, as this form of relief is only intended for those who are absolutely starving. The broth is composed of meat and crushed wheat with a little salt, and about 350 rations are served out every other day.

The sketch was drawn by Colonel C. Grantley Norton.

MONTENEGRINS AND THEIR WAR-SONGS.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity and the peace of Europe, that there is truth in the rumour that the Sultan has consented to give up the district of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, as an alternative mode of settlement which would be accepted by the Powers represented at the Berlin Conference.

The warlike people of the Tzernagora, Montenegro, or Black Mountain, are in such an excited state, and so are their Albanian neighbours and hereditary foes, that it is most desirable to remove the present cause of hostilities between these races. Our illustration shows one of their characteristic entertainments in the way of a rude style of minstrelsy, usually devoted to singing the glories of battle and bloodshed. It must be regarded as an exception to the poet's remark that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." This wild and enthusiastic strain, accompanied by playing a sort of guitar, the strings of which are struck with a plectrum or little finger-stick, is by no means soothing, or conducive to a placid and pacific mood.

A different kind of instrument is occasionally used. The "Guslar," or player on the Slavonic violin, like all highland bards, is a privileged and respected person, who, if not

exactly a "seer," is at least the poetic historian of his race. The long-necked one-stringed "gusla," which he plays with a small bow, squatting, and handles like a miniature violoncello, is said to be identical with the ancient instrument employed by all Slavonic tribes from the earliest times. Hence, the name guslar, or player on this cithara, being applied to wizards, "appears to argue," says Sir Gardner Wilkinson, "the use of it in the days of their pagan superstition." A special training is, no doubt, required for the perfect appreciation of highland music. The rapture which fills the Celtic soul with the discordant "skirling" of the bagpipes is by constant application, it is said, communicable even to a Southron's senses. But by what educational process the lowland foreigner is to attain his outraged tympanum to the dismal raspings and rumblings of that most melancholy monochordium, the gusla, we cannot tell. A slate-pencil scraped over a schoolboy's slate, a moistened finger passed over a dry window-pane, a saw-sharpener re-setting a rusty saw, are sounds of dulcet sweetness compared with the excruciating notes of the one-stringed gusla. Yet the effect of this harrowing instrument appears to be entrancing to the Montenegrins. They will listen to it for hours, without a single symptom of its setting their ears on edge. There is hardly a homestead in that country where at nightfall its sounds may not be heard, the performer singing the glorious wars of Montenegro and Serbian heroes—of Tzerni George and Milosh Obrenovich, of Tzernoievlach and Milosh Obilich, or of the far-famed Scanderbeg, under whom their ancestors fought against the Turks. Sir Gardner Wilkinson tells us that "the sounds of the gusla are not in accordance with European taste, and the tune is only varied by the intonation of the voice; but the enthusiasm of the performer compensates one for the monotony of the one-stringed instrument; for, like Taillefer, the minstrel of William the Conqueror, these men are warriors; and no one would venture to sing of deeds he could not emulate." The impression produced upon a Montenegrin by the recital of these songs is curious indeed, especially with the peculiar style and manner of their delivery. The commencement of each line is emphasised by a prolonged howl, and its termination accentuated by a suppressed grunt, not unlike the sound which issues from a pavior's lungs as he expends his whole force in bringing down his rammer.

But all the native minstrelsy of Montenegro is not equally harsh and uncouth. One of the most agreeable and accomplished performers on the gusla is the Hospodar himself. True to the traditions of the Petrovich family, Prince Nikita is a poet and musician. Peter II., the last of the Vladikas, or Prince-bishops, cultivated the muse, and published a collection of his own poems, printed in his capital, under the title of the "Hermist of Cetinje." The present ruler of Montenegro is likewise a writer of sonnets and lyrics, which are known beyond the Montenegrin borders.

THE VALE OF TEMPE.

Classical literature has made mention of this spot, which lies within the territory now proposed to be given by the Turkish Empire to the Kingdom of Greece, in terms of high admiration. It is a portion of the lower course of the Selenivria, anciently called the Peneus, the chief river of Thessaly, and is situated ten or twenty miles north-east of the city of Larissa. We take the following piece of description from Mr. Edward Lear's "Journal of a Landscape Painter in Albania":—"I went onward into Tempe, and soon entered this most celebrated 'vale'—of all places in Greece that which I had most desired to see. But it is not a 'vale,' it is a narrow pass—and although extremely beautiful, on account of the precipitous rocks on each side, the Peneus flowing deep in the midst, between the richest overhanging plane woods, still its character is distinctly that of a ravine or gorge. In some parts the pass (which is five or six miles from end to end) is so narrow as merely to admit the road and the river. In others, the rocks recede from the stream, and there is a little space of green meadow. The cliffs are very lofty, and beautifully hung with creepers and other foliage. Well might the ancients extol this grand defile, where the landscape is so completely different from that of any part of Thessaly. Its scenery awakens the most vivid feelings of awe and delight, which are heightened from its associations with the legendary history and religious rites of Greece. As it was my intention to pursue the route towards Katamona, as far as time would allow, and to return to Babá at evening, I left the gorge of Tempe, and crossed the Peneus in a ferry-boat opposite a khan, at the eastern extremity of the Pass. Hence the scenery was precisely that of the finest English park—rich

meadows and noble clumps of trees at intervals. In two hours we reached a guard-house, called Kará Ali Derveni, and from a rising ground above it I halted to make a drawing of the view, which is one of great beauty. The waters of the Peneus meandered sparkling in many a winding curve, through delightful meadows and woods, to the sea; beyond was the low isthmus of Pallene, and above it the lonely Athos, whose pyramid I gazed on a second time, without much hope of reaching it."

THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

A meeting of the Cymmrodorion Society, presided over by Mr. Lewis Morris, the poet, on Monday, inaugurated the National Eisteddfod of Wales, held this week at Carnarvon, under the respective presidency of Sir W. W. Wynn, M.P., the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire (Mr. Cornwallis West), Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Puleston, M.P.

The committee, of whom Alderman G. R. Rees is the chairman, offered about £1000 in prizes, the great honour to be won being the choral competition for £150 and a gold medal, for which most of the representative choirs in Wales are entered, Dr. John Stainer, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, being the chief musical judge. Messrs. Bauer and other London musical firms offer valuable prizes for proficiency as pianists and violinists; and, through Mr. John Williams, of Liverpool, £50 is offered for an essay on the present condition of the Welsh nation, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Humphreys Owen being the adjudicators. The gentlemen attending the ore sales at Holywell offer thirty guineas for an essay on the metalliferous deposits of Flintshire and Denbighshire, and an unknown donor gives £20 for a Welsh essay on education in Wales. By permission of Sir Llewellyn Turner, the Gorsedd, or meeting of bards, was held in the quadrangle of Carnarvon Castle. For the evening concerts the artists engaged included Madame Patey, Miss Mary Davies, Signor Foli, Mr. Sauvage, Mr. Lucas Williams, and a large number of Welsh vocalists.

The Eisteddfod proper began on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir W. W. Wynn. There was an immense attendance, and the proceedings created great enthusiasm. In his inaugural address the president touched upon the remarkable absence of crime in the Principality, and attributed the orderly conduct of Welshmen in a great degree to the national literary and musical meetings, which did much to improve the moral tone of the nation. The prize of £150 was awarded to the Birkenhead Choral Union, which beat those from Ruabon, Llangollen, and Holyhead. The chief literary prize was awarded to Mr. Reynolds, Merthyr Tydfil; Miss Griffith winning the prize for pianoforte playing. A prize of £5, with a medal, was awarded to Mr. H. T. Davies, of Pwllheli, for the best ode on health. For the best rendering of "It is enough," from "Elijah," Mr. Musgrave Tufnail, of Kent, was adjudged worthy of the prize of three guineas. Mr. G. Renshaw, Woodley Rock Ferry, carried off the first prize of ten guineas for the best glee, a composition of great merit. The prize of £15 for the best original oil-painting was awarded to Mr. Peter Wynne, of Bangor, but a protest was lodged on the ground that the picture exceeded the dimensions stipulated. In the evening a grand concert was given, which was largely attended.

The Eisteddfod was continued on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Cornwallis West, the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, who, in his address, spoke of the good results attendant upon the Eisteddfod, and recommended that greater attention should be paid to art subjects. The Prince of Wales, when witnessing the embarkation of the Welsh Fusiliers at Portsmouth last week, had desired him to express his regret at his inability to attend.

The proceeds of the Eisteddfod are to be divided between the University College for Wales, the Carnarvon Public Institute, the Anglesen and Carnarvonshire Infirmary, and the Clio industrial training-ship.

Messrs. Child's new banking-house—partly in Fleet-street and partly in the Strand—which has just been erected, consequent on the demolition of Temple Bar, was opened for business on Monday. The elevation, which is in Portland stone, richly carved and decorated, contains three lofty floors. The ground-floor portion, which is wholly appropriated as the banking-house, is elaborately rusticated, with a massive entrance at the east or Fleet-street side of the frontage, surmounted by a frieze and a bold, overhanging cornice and balcony. Above this is an ornamentally carved shield, with the arms of the "Marigold Tavern," which, according to tradition, stood upon the site some 300 years ago. At the west or Strand side of the frontage there is a corresponding balcony, with Messrs. Child's arms and crest.

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NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

On August 28 (One Shilling), No. 249. THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER. With Illustrations by George du Maurier and W. Small.

White Wings: A Yachting Romance. (With an Illustration.) Chaps. XLIV.—"Ye are Welcome, Glenogiel!" XLV.—"The Equinoctial at Last." XLVI.—"Fie! Fie! Hinaus! The Growth of Sculpture." By Grant Allen. The Pavilion on the Links. (In Two Parts.) Chap. I.—Tells how I Camped in Graden Sea-Wood, and beheld a Light in the Pavilion. II.—Tells of the Nocturnal Landing from the Yacht. III.—Tells how I became acquainted with my Wife. IV.—Tells in what a startling manner I learned I was not alone in Graden Sea-Wood. A Gossip about Madeira: the Deserts and Tenerife. Two Beggars. (A Sketch from Life.) By John Dangerfield. The Seamy Side of Letters. Washington Square. By Henry James, jun. (With an Illustration.) Chapters XLIX.—XLV. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

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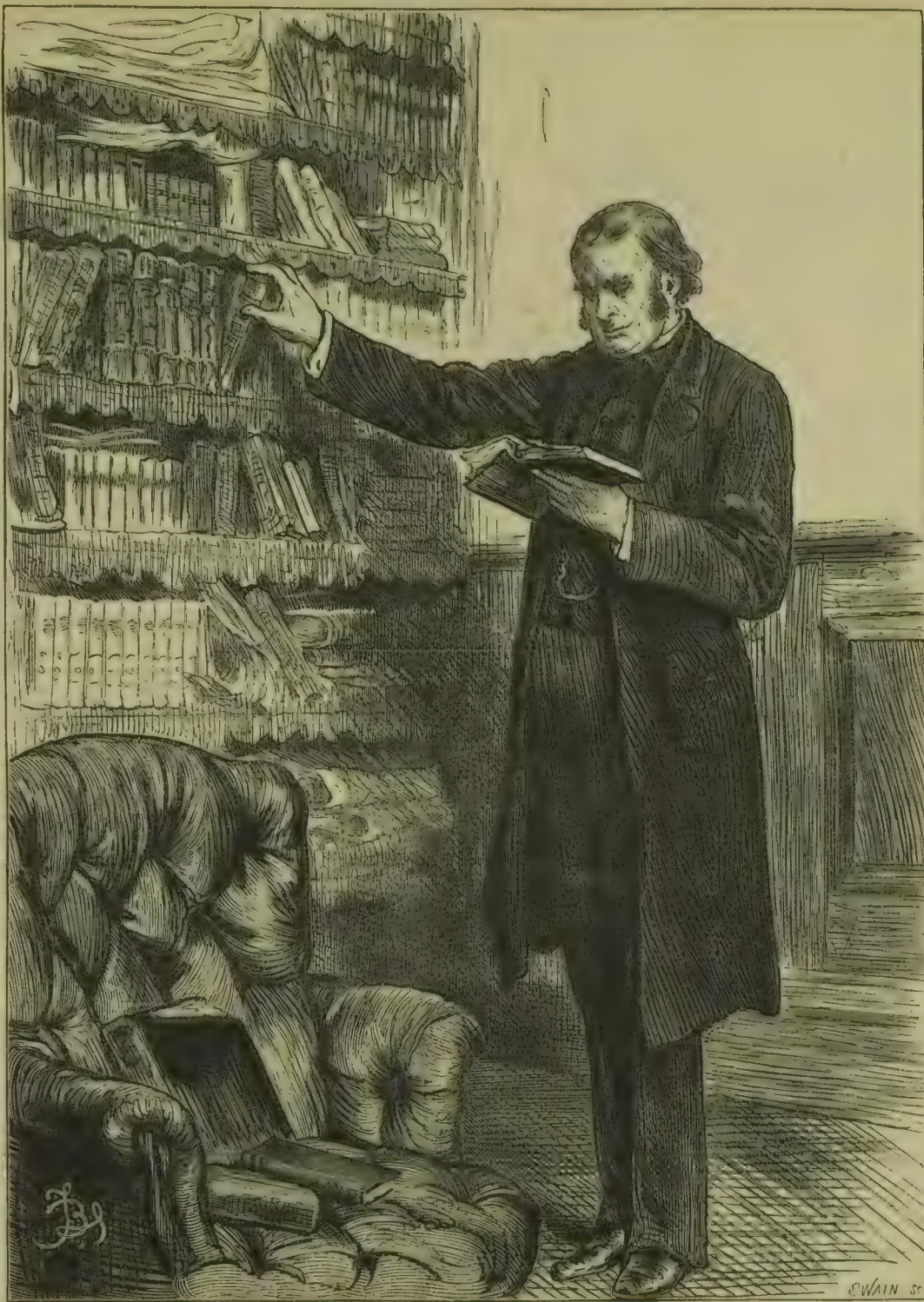
PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. X.—THE COLLEGE DON.

A pleasant gentleman and a dear friend of many whose friendship is not lightly given, is Dr. Goodfellow, Master of Muriel College, Oxford. Most notable, indeed, is the change which has come over University men within these last few years. The old traditional scholar in all the antique glory of untidiness is rarely seen within hail of the Bodleian. A smarter set of men than Christ Church tutors can hardly be found. The freshman who goes to one of them for lecture of a morning will have his eyes refreshed by long lines of fashionable boots as he ascends the stairs leading to the Don's sanctum. These boots are of all sorts, polished to a nicety; among them are, probably, top boots, for the tutor is often a hunting man, though the combination of clergyman, bookworm, and hard rider seems strange to folk with old-fashioned notions. If the tutor happens to be in holy orders, and the time is winter, he will perhaps be arrayed in a sealskin waistcoat of the true gold colour and most orthodox pattern. His necktie is likely to be of light blue and white, and the rest of his attire of a light grey. He certainly means riding, bold riding, and fast riding on a horse that can show the way to half the sporting squires in the county; yet he is as surely deeply versed in syntax and prosody. He has dodged the Greek language into all its aorists; he has doubts about some of the meanings given by Liddell and Scott; and his words are heard with respect in the schools, for he has won two scholarships and taken a double first easily. Till very recently members of the University were bound by oath not to wear any garments but of "a dark or subfusc" hue, and not a few readers of these lines may remember having been gravely reminded of the academical proprieties if they even ventured on a shooting-coat before breakfast-time. Now every man dresses after his own fancy; and an imaginative person of great erudition has sometimes a taste for such fluffy clothes that he can scarcely be distinguished from a large untrimmed poodle, save for the precious stores of information revealed in his discourse. The get-up of undergraduates is at times irresistibly funny. It is often the latest fashion conceived by some imaginative tailor absurdly exaggerated by boys who have unlimited credit with him.

Dr. Goodfellow, who is one of the great lights of the University, will never admit that he knows anything. "Pooh!" he exclaimed, good-humouredly, after giving a cursory sketch of the world in all ages, and parenthetically explaining the origin of electricity, with the squaring of the circle, "Pooh! I know nothing. I am but a weak-kneed traveller on the frontier of the great realm of learning. I shall die without having crossed it. The kingdom beyond stretches far and wide, out of the range of my feeble vision. You tell me I have done something here. Granted. Hope and labour joined in brave alliance will always make their mark, though but a small one. Fortune, too, whoever that lady may be, perhaps took a fancy to me. When I look back on my career over the Attic and Latian fields every step appears delightful to me. Every book I read was a conquest won from the future. Once the thoughts of mighty spirits mastered, they became a portion of my own mind. A new province of knowledge was annexed to my dominions, and was mine for ever. It needed



THE COLLEGE DON.



"I expressed a hope that he liked Oxford better than London. 'Yes,' he replied meditatively, 'he thought he did; because there were more theological books at Oxford than could be got in London.'"

no defenders, but strengthened instead of weakening the rest of the empire. I am using no figure of speech when I say this, or rather the figure I employ truly expresses my feeling. Every thought, every image, I gathered from written or unwritten books filled me with I know not what exultation at each fresh accession to my power. Such I have often thought must be the most constant and lively pleasure of those souls which are freed from the restraint of this earthly tabernacle. Never, I suspect, do men realise more than in youth the force of the axiom that knowledge is power. Now I know that I have done and can do nothing. My good thoughts, if good they be, are, as far as the outer world is concerned, no better than good dreams."

"That is of course the common lot," I said. "We were taught some 3000 years ago that power does not belong to men."

"Exactly," answered the Don; "I am only stating a fact, not making a lamentation. What I mean is, that we live in a mental atmosphere of our own up here. The echoes of our voices are not heard in the busy world outside. I breakfasted with the Vice-Chancellor this morning. There were five of us in all. What a stillness there is about Oxford life! Thompson, who is an excellent specimen of an Oxford man, of the best sort too, talked so quietly, looked at things so calmly, that nothing could stir his composure, yet poor Mr. Bradley, of New College, was drowned yesterday while rowing on the Isis, and I know Thompson was his friend; but when did any private calamity seriously affect a party of people whose material interests it left untouched? Not even the recent scandal, for so it is counted, of four converts going over to Rome aroused anything like excitement among us. Yet there were three men from Balliol, the crack college for clever fellows, with us. Balliol, you know, carries off by far the largest share of the firsts and scholarships. The truth is, that the authorities will have none but reading men within its walls."

"When I went home," continued the Master of Muriel, noting that his talk about dear Alma Mater interested me, "a man who has just been elected to a fellowship at University College called on me. He had curious manners and a simplicity of mind which rather surprised me; for my visitor was an old chum from Westminster, whom you may remember to have met at my wines in our salad days. I expressed a hope that he liked Oxford better than London. 'Yes,' he replied, meditatively, 'he thought he did, because there were more theological books at Oxford than could be got in London.' Were it not for this circumstance, he added, he would have preferred the latter city. That he said these things is a positive fact; whether he meant them is, perhaps, another question. I suppose even good and wise men are not wholly free from affectation. It has been even alleged that affectation is a cardinal sin of Oxford."

"You yourself won a fellowship, I think, did you not?" I inquired, to set my old friend on his hobby again.

"Won?" replied the Master of Muriel, with a demure sort of drollery, as though there were something to be said that it was not quite fair to say on that subject. "It is characteristic of Oxford that I was first informed of my success by the bellringer of All Souls', who came for his fees. The bellringer was perfectly conscious of the value of bringing good news, and chirped over it in an expectant manner, as one who had an immemorial right to handsome perquisites. He was a mellow old man, with a face like a winter apple; sharp as a ferret, too; and with a sly look of demure merriment which I think belongs to all college functionaries. He paid respect to the cultured youth of these realms, so to say, with his tongue in his cheek. I dare say he could have sung a capital comic song; but University etiquette is very strict, and forbids the mixture of classes, so that I never heard him. The fellowships at All Souls' are not worth much, but the honour is great, and I was proud of it. It is quite the crack thing to be a Fellow of All Souls', for you get into the most pleasant club in Oxford by this stroke of luck. The qualifications are generally understood to be good birth, a good coat, and a moderate amount of knowledge. I had them all. My family have been settled in Stirlingshire time out of mind, and Scotch cousinship has a long arm. My tailor is, was, and I trust ever will be, an artist of great merit, and I have never even pretended to have the materials necessary for setting the Thames on fire. Out of thirty Fellows of All Souls' when I was elected one was a peer, Lord Bathurst, and seven others were sons of peers. Whether this system of election was strictly in accordance with the intentions of the founder is not for me to say. One of his unrepealed statutes is that the Fellows shall pray for the souls of those who fell at Agincourt. A story current about the All Souls' fellowships is that the candidates are all asked to dinner and given cherry-pie, that the old fellows watch to see what they do with the stones, and that the discreet or ungentlemanly disposal of those superfluities is the real test of fitness, examinations in classic authors being gabbled through merely for form's sake. With respect to this legend, I can only say that I had no cherry-pie, though I have often asked myself nervously what I should have done with the cherry-stones."

We walked along the meadows silently for some minutes, enjoying the lovely English landscape softened by the haze of a mild afternoon late in autumn, and then the Don remarked, as though in answer to an unspoken thought of mine which he may have divined intuitively, so strong was the magnetic sympathy of our esteem and friendship—

"Satirists have been always fond of saying that we are a little more disposed to bend the back to rank than is becoming in sober schoolmen; and, indeed, we are a loyal company. But those who make a sin of our civility would do well to reflect that we are the instructors of youth, and therefore bound to teach what is good for them. Now, and at all other times, in England it is and has been a very wise thing to be on prudent terms with persons of quality. Rank has many methods of exalting itself at other men's expense in these islands, and very small scruple in using them."

There was a pungent humour in the Don's manner as he said this, but he was quite in earnest. I then asked him to tell me what were the enjoyments of the world in which he dwelt. He paused before replying, as one who muses deeply; and then, laying his hand affectionately on my arm, as he used to do in our school days, he said, simply—

"One Sunday, I well remember, while still doubting what career I should choose, I experienced a pleasure which the luckiest of us cannot often enjoy. It was that of listening to a great mind pouring forth its thoughts with eloquent utterance. For on that morning I went to St. Mary's Church to hear the University sermon. So large was the congregation that there was hardly standing room. The Regius Professor of Hebrew was to preach. He alone could command such a crowd of disciples. The organ was playing slowly as we entered, and soon appeared a gorgeous procession of Doctors robed in scarlet and black. It was preceded by vergers bearing maces and wands of office, and closed by two Masters of Arts in their simple habits of black and white. They looked to the eye of fancy like Dominican friars, and doubtless some present about to go over to Rome wished they had been. As the procession stopped, the whole congregation sang the

Hundredth Psalm, and the simple words of the old version sounded wondrously sweet and cheering. By the time it was finished I looked up from my book and beheld a venerable, to me a glorious, form, for it was lighted up with the glow of eloquence and learning. I looked with a loving respect on the illustrious Pusey, "the Doctor," as we affectionately called him—for his influence over the hearts and minds of the young men of that day was very great, and I was not the least enthusiastic of his admirers. As the strains of the music died away, he bade us "pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church, our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey, then Earl of Derby, our Lord and Chancellor, and many others whom he mentioned by name. His text was taken from the beautiful words of St. Peter to our Saviour when He asked the apostles, 'Will ye also go away?' 'Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of Eternal life.' On this text the Doctor preached the finest sermon I ever heard. In these times, when many even well-meaning people who profess themselves friendly to the Church seek to refine away her holiest doctrines, it was inspiring to hear the great preacher so boldly proclaiming the truth. For nearly an hour Dr. Pusey preached, addressing us as 'My Sons;' and many remained standing the whole time so still that a pin might have been heard to fall. I have known few happier moments than that in which I knelt down and received the blessing of this great and good man, who, I felt, really did give us, for however brief a space of time, 'the peace which passeth all understanding.' That day decided my choice of a profession—eyes, ears, heart, and mind were all satisfied. I have never regretted it; I have never looked back. But it is time to dress. Come and dine."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The battalions and detachments of Rifle Volunteers authorised to drill with the regular forces at the Camp of Exercise, Aldershot, this month, have completed their training, the 6th and 7th provisional battalions, which went under canvas on the 14th inst., having left for their respective destinations last Saturday. Altogether, nearly 4000 officers and men have benefited by the instruction which has been imparted. The Articles of War are read to each battalion, and during the stay in every case of eight days the volunteers are to all intents soldiers. Work commenced every morning soon after reveille at five o'clock in battalion or company drill, the mornings were mainly devoted to manoeuvres with the regulars in divisional and brigade field-days, and the afternoons to skirmishing drills and outpost duties. Occasionally some of the volunteer commanders also had their men out for a couple of hours at night on outpost work.

The official results of the competition for the challenge plates and other prizes of the St. George's Rifles, competed for at the Government ranges, Wormwood-scrubbs, were issued on the 19th inst. The first prize—the St. George's challenge cup, value 100 guineas, shot for at "Queen's" distances—was carried off by Captain Johnson, who made 82 points; he also winning the regimental gold badge, and a silver embroidered badge of the cup, to be worn on the left arm. The Turner Challenge plate, also of the value of 100 guineas, was won by Private Rosenthal with a score of 78 points, he being awarded the "St. George's" silver medal. The Ladies' challenge plate, of the value of 50 guineas, went to Private Fernhead, who made 77 points; he also takes a regimental silver medal. A silver challenge shield, value £25, presented by Messrs. Ortnor and Houle, of St. James-street, was carried off by Captain Johnson. The other leading winners in the several competitions were:—Private E. Torr, Private Millbank, Private Dakin, Private Atkinson, Quartermaster Andrews, Sergeant Beeching, and Private Toake. The volley firing challenge plate, shot for by teams of ten efficient members per company, five shots at 500 yards, both ranks kneeling, was won by No. 3 (Captain Johnson's) company.

There was a review on Woolwich-common last Saturday evening by General Turner, commander of the Woolwich district, of volunteer corps comprised within that district. After the review General Turner addressed the volunteers in gratifying terms. The volunteer corps present consisted of the 2nd (late 9th) Kent (Plumstead) Artillery, under the command of Major T. Hughes; the 3rd (late 10th) Kent (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich), commanded by Colonel H. M. Hozier, late 3rd Dragoon Guards; and the 4th (Woolwich) and 26th (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich) Rifles, under Col. J. D. Farrell. Each corps was attended by its own band. The scene was one of great interest and animation, heightened materially by the gay appearance of the 16th Lancers, who assisted the Royal Horse Artillery in keeping the review ground.

The volunteers who have applied to attend the review to be held on Knavesmire at York, to-day (the 28th inst.) number about 10,000. They will be formed into six brigades and two divisions. The brigadiers will be Col. W. C. Bancroft (12th sub-district), Col. R. B. Chichester, C.B. (6th and 10th sub-districts), Col. F. Hardy (7th and 8th sub-districts), Col. R. Mockler (4th sub-district), Col. Manningham-Buller (19th and 20th sub-districts), and Col. C. Blewitt (9th sub-district). Col. J. H. Dunne (28th sub-district) and J. S. Thompson (26th sub-district) will command the divisions. The bands of the various corps from Richmond, Leeds, Newcastle, Durham, Sunderland, Scarborough, Beverley, York, Sheffield, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Doncaster, and Skipton will be massed for the purposes of the review, and will be conducted by Mr. Deacon (bandmaster of the 4th West York, Halifax).

At a meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain yesterday week it was decided to make eight ascents on Saturday, Sept. 4, at five o'clock, at the following places:—Wormwood-scrubbs, Epping Forest, Welsh Harp (Hendon), Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, Lillie-bridge, Clapham Rink, and Kensal-green. Each balloon is to be occupied by an aeronaut, a member of the Meteorological Society (who will take observations as to the altitude of the balloons and the distances travelled), and a representative of the press.

A summary has been issued by the Board of Trade of accidents and casualties which have been reported to the board as having occurred upon railways in the United Kingdom during the six months ended June 30, 1880. From this it appears that the total number of persons killed was 510, and 1706 injured. Six passengers were killed and 300 injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent-way, and 58 were killed and 305 injured by accidents from other causes. Twelve servants of companies or contractors were killed and 41 injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent way, and 225 were killed and 930 injured by accidents from other causes. Thirty-five persons were killed and 12 injured while crossing over level crossings; 151 were killed and 76 injured while trespassing (including suicides); and 23 were killed and 42 injured in accidents not coming within the above classification. In addition to the above totals, 20 persons were killed and 1242 injured upon railway premises by accidents not connected with the movements of trains, thus bringing up the total to 530 persons killed and 1242 injured.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Stockton Meeting had virtually no effect on the St. Leger, as Teviotdale, after defeating the very moderate Fleecy Cloud, was not pulled out against Experiment for the Great Northern Leger. The filly, who is very well just now, won with the greatest ease; but she is not engaged at Doncaster, and cannot, therefore, assist Cipolata and Jenny Howlet to win another victory for the fair sex. A very poor half dozen contested the Hardwicke Stakes, and, after a bumping race, in which Amabel was considerably interfered with, she managed to scramble home a neck in front of Ollerton. The uncertain Humbert was made favourite for the Stockton Stewards' Cup, but could only finish a poor third to Rosemount. Blackthorn took another stake for Mr. Jardine, and little Kellett, who is unquestionably the light-weight of the day, wound up the meeting in a perfect blaze of triumph by riding three winners off the reel. The last three days of the week were divided between Oxford and Alexandra Park. Both fixtures were good enough in their way, though the racing needs no special reference.

After the incessant plating of the last two or three weeks, the York Meeting was eagerly anticipated on all sides. Yet we are bound to confess that the sport on the first day was only poor, and altogether unworthy of the cherished traditions of the Knavesmire. The opening event was reduced to a match, and Napsbury had such desperately hard work in beating the dark Sportsman that he is not likely to be saddled on the Leger day, in spite of the long shots that have been taken about him. Having won it five times in the last ten years, Lord Falmouth seems to have a sort of vested right in the Yorkshire Oaks; but Muriel could not quite manage to tread in the steps of Lady Golightly, Jannette, and Wheel of Fortune, as the much improved Belfry was a little too good for her, and placed the race to Mr. Bush's credit. Sir Charles, who, we suppose, is not quite up to the mark yet, was not sent to York, and in his absence the Convivial Stakes fell to Theckla, who showed a wonderful improvement on her Redcar form; Fairy Ring, a nice filly by Macaroni—Silver Ring, carried Lord Falmouth's colours into second place, and will do better in future; but the Sunshine filly, though she displayed fine speed, died away to nothing just when she appeared to be winning easily. Elizabeth had only the roaring Pride of the Highlands to beat in the Three-Year-Old Produce Stakes. The withdrawal of Roehampton and Fernandez from the Ebor Handicap caused a great deal of grumbling amongst their backers, still a field of ten assembled at the post. Robbie Burns (8 st. 11 lb.) was evidently by no means fit, and failed to show to advantage, the race falling to Novice (6 st. 6 lb.), with Stockmar (5 st. 8 lb.) second, and Coromandel II. (6 st. 8 lb.) third.

Another few days will see the last of the county cricket matches, and a great many have been wiped off the list during the past week. Yorkshire has beaten Derbyshire in a single innings with 57 runs to spare; Ulyett (56) and Emmet (54) did most of the run-getting for the winners, and, on the other side, only Mr. Cursham (40) and Platts (32) could do anything with the bowling of Peate and Hill. Thanks mainly to the brilliant batting of Mr. Hornby (64), Lancashire has defeated Kent by eight wickets. Barnes (71 and, not out, 26) was again in brilliant form for Notts, and the champion county beat Middlesex by eight wickets. Notts v. Gloucestershire ended in a draw all in favour of the former; Barnes (143) played a magnificent innings, and Mr. G. F. Grace (62) was in his best form. In the second match of the Cheltenham week, Gloucestershire beat Surrey by ten wickets. The scoring on both sides was very heavy, Midwinter (103), Mr. Townsend (83), and Dr. W. G. Grace (67 and, not out, 31), doing most for the winners; while, of the Surrey eleven, Read (68), and Messrs. W. W. Read (93) and J. Shuter (56 and 37) scored freely. Derbyshire has defeated Sussex by nine wickets. The Australians have sustained their first defeat since they landed in this country at the hands of an Eighteen of Scarborough and District. A slight disturbance occurred, owing to the colonials objecting to the bowling of Franks, which the umpire said was fair. It is a little singular that we heard nothing of any dispute while the matches were going all one way, and we are afraid that our visitors are as bad losers as ever.

The second meeting this season of the Worcestershire Archery Society took place last week at Madresfield Court, near Malvern, the residence of Earl Beauchamp. The list of prize-winners included:—Gentlemen's Challenge Prize (being the aggregate score of the two meetings), Mr. Vincent Acton. First Gentlemen's Prize, Mr. Vincent Acton; second prize, Mr. J. Swinton Isaac; third prize, Colonel Norbury. Greatest number of golds, Mr. A. H. Falkner. Best gold, Mr. Greswolde Williams. Ladies' Challenge Prize (being the aggregate score of the two meetings), Miss Berkeley. First Ladies' Prize, Miss Winifred Norbury; second, Miss Florence Norbury; third, Mrs. Garmston Hyde. Greatest number of golds, Miss Cook. Best golds, Miss Willis. At night a dance took place.

Mr. H. L. Cortis, the champion bicycle rider, has covered ten miles in 29 min. 54½ sec., which is the fastest time on record for either professionals or amateurs. He accomplished the feat at the Surbiton Grounds—probably the fastest in England at the present time.

The 500 Yards Amateur Championship Cup was swum for on Tuesday at the Wenlock Baths, and, after a splendid race, E. C. Daniels (the holder) beat D. Ainsworth by rather less than a yard, in 7 min. 51½ sec.

It appears from the official statement in connection with the Civil Service Supply Association that there are 4424 shareholders and 28,000 ticket-holders, being civil servants and their friends. The gross profit for the last six months has been £75,682, and the net balance £8465, a considerable increase upon the previous corresponding period. The working expenses have been £62,711. The shares, which were originally purchased at 10s. are now worth about £50.

The following is a list of candidates who were successful for appointment as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examination in London on Aug. 9:—S. A. Crick, J. R. Dodd, A. J. Struthers, G. E. Twiss, R. F. Adams, C. G. D. Mosse, A. B. Cottell, T. Archer, S. G. Hamilton, H. J. R. Moberly, A. P. Hart, H. J. Barnes, R. W. S. Sawyer, W. G. A. Bedford, R. Jennings, S. C. B. Robinson, H. S. Parker, T. F. W. Fogarty, R. W. Ford, C. J. Coutts, A. Sharpe, A. L. Young, O. Reid, W. J. Baker, A. T. Sloggett, R. R. K. Elmes, H. K. Allport, E. Butt, S. Townsend, T. R. P. Woodhouse, J. Gibson, J. H. A. Rhodes, A. Hickman, T. O. Nugent, G. S. Lewis, L. W. Swabey, R. Haselden, R. E. Ricketts-Morse, W. J. B. Lyons, W. Rowney, T. J. R. Lucas, C. J. Addison, A. G. Kay, W. W. Pope, R. Porter, R. C. K. Laffan, C. A. Mitchell, G. J. Coates, G. W. H. Cook, T. B. A. Tuckey, F. A. Harris, C. B. Lewis, T. H. Parke, F. A. B. Daly, A. S. Rose, D. L. Porter, J. Battersby, J. Maconachie, A. H. Morgan, O. H. Dixon, T. Moynihan, M. W. O'Keefe, T. J. O'Donnell, J. Osburne, H. E. R. Wolrige, R. P. Hetherington, R. C. Johnstone, T. A. Dixon, and W. C. T. Poole.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

Monday's *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal Decree annulling the Decree of May, 26, 1850, which provided that the first-born child of Spanish Monarchs should, without distinction of sex, bear the title of Prince or Princess of the Asturias, as the case might be. The present Decree declares that in future only the first-born male child of the Reigning Monarch shall bear the title of Prince of the Asturias from the moment of his birth. If the first-born be a girl she will simply be an Infanta, though recognised as an heiress to the throne, unless a male is born after. At the same time, the King can by a special Decree confer later on the title of Prince or Princess of the Asturias on the nearest heir to the throne, should there be no hope of direct male issue.

Señor Castelar has issued a manifesto to his adherents calling upon all of them to take part in the elections to be held on Sept. 5.

RUSSIA.

General Loris Melikoff's appointment as Minister of the Interior, and that of General Tcherevin, hitherto Director of the Third Section of the Imperial Chancery, as his Under-Secretary, were gazetted yesterday week. The St. Petersburg telegrams state that this ukase is "hailed with delight by the patriotic press, as a public announcement of the close of the era of domestic troubles and extraordinary measures." During the last four months 115 persons have been either returned to their homes or have received some mitigation of their sentences; 1696 individuals remain under police surveillance. The Emperor has commuted into penal servitude for life the sentence of death passed by the Military District Court of Kieff on the 14th inst. upon two of the persons charged with forming an illegal society with the object of forcibly overthrowing the existing order of the State.

The Marquis Tseng was received in audience by the Emperor of Russia on Sunday. The semi-official *Agence Russe* draws attention to the conciliatory spirit shown by the Governments of Russia and China for the settlement of pending questions, and mentions that the Pekin Government has lately settled, in a satisfactory manner, several matters in China in which Russian subjects were interested. In the evening the Marquis gave a banquet at the Embassy. His Excellency is said to be favourably impressed by the nature of his audience with the Emperor.

The Japanese Ambassador was also graciously received with his entire staff on Sunday. The object of his mission appears to be to revise the existing commercial treaties with the European Powers, commencing with Russia. Serious difficulties are not probable with this Government, especially in view of the important aid and facilities Japan can render the Russian naval operations in the Pacific, in respect to which a convention or understanding is said to have been concluded before the departure of the squadron under Admiral Lessowsky. The Emperor, it is reported, said he was always disposed to enter into friendly relations with the Mikado.

The Russian torpedo-boat Nadine, which recently crossed the Atlantic on a trial-trip, has been wrecked off Aracati, near the mouth of the Jaguaribe river, Brazil. Her crew were saved.

TURKEY.

Mr. Heap, the American Chargé-d'Affaires, has delivered to the Porte a Note demanding that the murderers of Mr. Parsons, the American missionary, shall be immediately brought to Constantinople and put upon their trial.

EGYPT.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Director-General of Public Accounts, has been appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The annual report of the directors of the Daira Sanieh has been issued. It states that, in virtue of the law of liquidation, the Daira Sanieh enters upon a new phase. The European system of public accounts will be introduced in order to facilitate the task of the directors in protecting the interests of Daira bondholders. The Daira Sanieh is now, for the first time, free of debt, and its revenue undoubtedly admits of considerable increase, which is principally dependent upon the carrying out of administrative reforms. The abolition of the moukabala tax, however, involves an increase of the taxation payable by the Daira to the amount of £E93,000, so that for the future the same revenue will be required to give a return of 5 per cent which formerly yielded 6 per cent. The next coupon of the Daira Loan will be at the rate of 4 per cent, nor is it expected that a higher rate will be paid next year. The report concludes by expressing confidence in the new Administration under Zekij Pasha.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has left Washington for a six-weeks' journey to the Pacific States.

Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, has sent a circular invitation to the Maritime Powers to send representatives to an International Sanitary Conference to be opened at Washington on Jan. 1, 1881, with a view to securing a system of notification of the actual sanitary condition of the ports under the jurisdiction of the respective Powers, and of the vessels sailing from those ports.

One thousand Sioux Indians have surrendered to the United States military authorities at Fort Keogh, and the submission of a thousand more is expected. The remainder of the tribe, it is stated, continue their depredations.

According to a statistical report just issued, 49,922 immigrants arrived in the United States in July. This number included 6067 from Ireland, 5388 from England, 11,275 from Germany, and 12,716 from Canada.

Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, in administering the estate of the late Alexander T. Stewart, have appropriated sums, which will probably amount in the aggregate to 3,000,000 dols., to the establishment, at Garden City, Long Island, of a college for the education of young persons of both sexes at a charge of less than 100 dols. a year, including travelling expenses from New York or Brooklyn. The first building, nearly complete, will accommodate 500 students. Two other buildings of equal dimensions will be erected beside it. A building, to accommodate 300 young women, occupying twenty-five acres, with annexes and surrounding grounds, will also be completed very soon. A divinity school, to educate young men for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, will also be established in Garden City, where the remains of Mr. Stewart will be placed when the cathedral is finished. All these buildings will be furnished by Mrs. Stewart, dedicated to the memory of her late husband, and sufficiently endowed.

A fatal political riot is reported from Mississippi. At Coffeeville, in that State, on Saturday, Mr. Pierson, the Green-back candidate for the post of Sheriff, shot a Democratic negro in a procession which was passing. The Democrats, rallying, killed Mr. Pierson and wounded two of his friends, a general fight followed, which was only quelled by the arrival of the military forces from Grenada.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated the 22nd inst., states that

the Governor-General and party, who are making a tour on board her Majesty's corvette *Druid*, had arrived at Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island.

The accounts of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion show that during the fiscal year ending June 30 last the total revenue amounted to 24,760,585 dols., and the expenditure to 25,161,712 dols., consequently leaving a deficit of 393,127 dols.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Governor's agent in Basutoland reports that the chief, Letsea, when required to arrest Masupha, was afraid to assert his authority by force, and has retired from Thababosigo.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Brisbane states that the Treasurer introduced his Financial Statement in the Queensland Legislative Assembly on the 18th inst. He estimates the revenue at £1,700,000 and the expenditure at £1,670,000. The debit balance on June 30 was £190,000. The deficit is to be covered by transferring under the new statute to the consolidated revenue the receipts of the land department previously applied to railway construction. There is to be no increase of taxation except in the excise duties upon colonial spirits. The Treasurer considered that it would be unjust to augment the public burdens in order to push forward the construction of railways in the interior, when the sale of a portion of the land made accessible would suffice to pay interest on the capital required. British capitalists were offering to complete the railway system in consideration of a Government grant of land, and a bill to sanction that course would be introduced. The depressed state of trade was passing away, and there was a gradual increase of the revenue. Nothing was wanting for the restoration of the full prosperity of the colony but means for placing its surplus food and products within the reach of the British consumer. In the sitting on the 19th a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of the Budget was moved by the Leader of the Opposition, but was rejected by twenty-seven votes to eighteen.

An anonymous donation of £10,000 has been given to Melbourne Cathedral.

The Colonial Government of Victoria has had a report drawn up concerning the number and occupations of the Chinese residing in the colony. It appears from this report that in 1859 there were 46,000 Chinese residing in Victoria; but the number has greatly diminished during the last twenty years, and does not now exceed 13,000. As far as can be ascertained, the number of Chinese in Queensland is 14,524; in Victoria, about 13,000; in New South Wales, 9500; New Zealand, 4433; South Australia and Port Darwin, 2000; Tasmania, 750: making a total of 44,207, being nearly 2000 less than in Victoria alone twenty years ago. The Chinese dwelling in the city of Melbourne are about 500, and in its suburbs 380. Of these, not more than sixty-six can be fairly considered to compete in the labour market with Europeans, and these are employed as waiters and domestic servants.

CHINA.

A Reuter's telegram from Shanghai announces that Chung-How, the former Chinese Ambassador to Russia, who had been sentenced to be beheaded for having negotiated the Kuldja Treaty with the Russian Government of the Czar, has been set at liberty.

The death is announced at Firth, of Rabbi Neckarsulmer, one of the most distinguished Talmud scholars in Germany, at the age of eighty-two.

King George and his family concluded their visit to the King of Denmark on Sunday, and embarked in the evening at Klampenborg for St. Petersburg, on their return to Greece.

A *Daily News* telegram states that an enthusiastic meeting in favour of universal suffrage has been held at Venice, and that several workmen made speeches showing a thorough appreciation of the value of a vote.

Texas telegrams report the partial destruction of Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, by a storm on the 13th inst. Many lives were lost. Three hundred houses were destroyed in Matamoros, and damage was done to other towns. The telegraph wires are thrown down in all directions, preventing the obtaining of details.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the first of the commissariat fraud cases, that of Sergeant M'Dermott, has been tried at Rangoon, before Mr. Allen, the additional Recorder. The prisoner was convicted of taking bribes, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria has received the following intelligence from Aden:—"The captain of the pilgrim-ship *Jeddah*, which arrived at Aden on the 10th on board the *Scindia*, reported that his vessel had foundered off Gardafui. The *Jeddah*, however, arrived at Aden as already announced, in tow of the steamer *Antenor*, on the 11th. The boilers having moved, there was some water in the ship. The cargo was apparently, however, little damaged. The second mate and ten natives are reported lost. The ship will be ready for sea in six weeks. The captain's certificate has been suspended for three years."

News has been received of the death, in Calcutta, on the 20th inst., of the Rev. Dr. Wenger, one of the oldest missionaries in Calcutta, who had given his special attention to the work of Biblical translation in the Sanscrit and Bengali languages. He was an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, and completed the work commenced by the late Dr. Yates. His version of the Bible is used by all denominations of Christians in Bengal. Dr. Wenger was a Swiss by birth, and went out to India in 1839 as an agent of the Baptist Missionary Society. Dr. Wenger was in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death.

At a Consistory held yesterday week the Pope pronounced an allocution in which, after referring to the grievances of the Church in Belgium, he said he was quite ready to suffer personal insult on behalf of the Holy See, but would never allow the dignity of the Papacy to be insulted, even though its defence might cost him his life. The Pope concluded by saying that the injuries done to the Catholic Church were not limited to Belgium. On a future occasion he would refer to some other circumstances which were a source of sorrow and anguish to the Church. His Holiness afterwards announced a number of episcopal appointments, mostly for Italy and the United States.

Telegrams from St. Vincent state that the missing boat, with seven men and five bags of mails of the Union Company's Royal mail-steamer *American*, which foundered on April 23, was picked up by the Portuguese brig *Tarugo*, and landed at Loanda on July 21. The *American*, it will be remembered, was bound from Southampton to the Cape of Good Hope, and foundered close to the Equator, after breaking her main shaft. Three boats, with fifty-four persons who had escaped from the wreck on board them, were picked up by the British and African steamer *Congo*, and landed at Madeira on May 8; but five boats, which when last seen were making for Cape Palmas, were then still missing. Three of these boats were found on

April 24 and 25 by an American vessel, and the passengers were transferred to the British and African Company's steamer *Coanza* on the same day and landed at Grand Bassa. They experienced shipwreck a second time on the way to Grand Canary, and one of the passengers was drowned. Her Majesty's gun-boat *Firebrand* then went in search of the remaining boats. Another of the boats was subsequently picked up by the steamer *Cameroon*, which landed those who were in it at Madeira on May 28.

The finest of the Brussels fêtes, in celebration of the Jubilee of the kingdom, was held on the 19th inst. It consisted of a grand historical cavalcade, setting forth the past and present of the Belgian nation; and a correspondent describes it as far surpassing other displays of a similar kind that have been given in recent years. Many thousands of people lined the streets to witness the procession, and among the spectators were the Royal family and the chief magistrates of the city of London. In the evening a banquet was given by the town at the Hôtel de Ville to the delegates of the foreign municipalities. The Burgomaster, who presided, made a short speech, welcoming his guests, to which the Lord Mayor of London replied.

An additional line of telegraphic communication across the Atlantic has been completed by the laying down of a new cable between the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's stations at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and Valentia, Ireland. The work was most successfully carried out by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company without a hitch having occurred during the whole operation. This is the seventh cable laid by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company across the Atlantic for the Anglo-American Company and their predecessor, four of which are now in working order. The expedition started from Heart's Content on the 10th inst., and the final splice was completed off the coast of Ireland on the 21st inst., a period of twelve days, being the quickest Atlantic cable passage on record.

The fine steamer *Lake Manitoba*, which has arrived at Liverpool from Quebec, passed forty icebergs in the Straits of Belle Isle on her passage out. The Liverpool steamer *Brooklyn* also passed a large number in the same vicinity—in her case, between fog and ice, she was detained about thirty hours. The floating icebergs were immediately in the track of vessels, and form a source of much danger, particularly during the prevalence of dense fogs, with which the Straits were frequently visited. The schooner *Challenge*, from Bristol, under the command of Captain Dingle, had a narrow escape from being lost after collision with an iceberg, and when she arrived at Newfoundland she was in a disabled condition. Captain Dingle reports that on June 30, during a dense fog, while near Little Fogo Island, bearing W. by N. about thirty miles, the *Challenge* struck an iceberg, sustaining considerable damage. Fortunately the vessel was going at a moderate speed only, or she must have foundered instantly. The accident happened at night time, and some slight repairs were able to be made, by which means the vessel safely reached port.

AGRICULTURE.

There is considerable difference of opinion amongst experts as to the probable yield of the wheat crop in this country. The fact is that there is an unusual variation in the condition of the wheat crop in different parts of the country. On dry soils and in districts which did not get the worst of the July storms the crop is generally sound and full of corn. On wet lands and in parts of the country which suffered most from the heavy rains the crop is badly mildewed and otherwise defective. As heavy land prevails to a considerable extent in this country, and especially in the principal wheat-growing counties, it is to be feared that something like ten per cent under an average yield must be accepted as a reasonable estimate.

Mr. James Caird, in a letter to the *Times*, says that the publication of the agricultural returns for Great Britain and Ireland shows a slight increase of acreage of wheat, 7½ per cent deficiency in barley, 5 per cent increase in oats, and scarcely any change in potatoes, as compared with these crops in 1879. The quality of the wheat and its yield will be so greatly superior that, if the present splendid harvest weather continues a fortnight longer, we may reckon on a crop of probably from three to four million quarters, or nearly two months' consumption better than the ruinous crop of last year. The potatoes, Mr. Caird adds, promise most favourably, and grass and green crops, with the exception of mangold, are abundant. The first crop of hay was light, and has been much damaged by rain, but it will be largely supplemented by a heavy second crop. In regard to live stock, there is a deficiency in the numbers of both cattle and sheep—the first to the extent of 90,000, and in the sheep a loss of nearly two millions, equal to 5½ per cent. This was fully anticipated from the prevalence of rot, resulting from the excessive wet of last season, and it has seriously aggravated the heavy loss of capital otherwise sustained by the farmers of the low-lying counties.

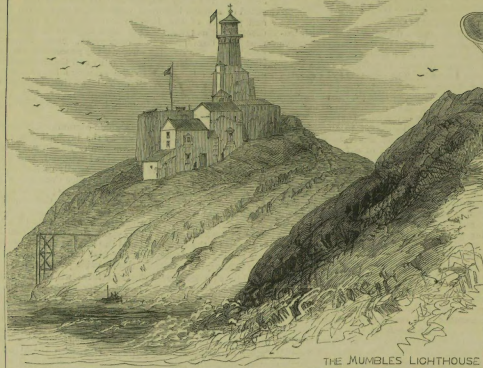
Telegrams received from various parts of Europe and from New York of the prospects of the approaching harvest are, on the whole, favourable, although in some parts recent storms and heavy rain have disappointed the farmers' expectations. The United States are likely to have 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to dispose of.

An effort is being made to establish agricultural science schools in Lancashire. A meeting of agriculturists with this object was held at Preston last Saturday, presided over by Lord Winmarleigh. His Lordship urged agriculturists to take every opportunity of finding out means to meet the difficulties which at present beset them. The cause of those difficulties might be profitably discussed elsewhere, but not at that meeting, but they must bestir themselves to remove them. The South Kensington Institution, promoted by the Prince Consort, was doing a splendid work. In one of the South of England districts there was a class with which he was concerned which was connected with the institution, and it had been most successful. Upwards of 300 pupils had gained numerous prizes at South Kensington, and samples of their proficiency were seen in most English towns. The application of science to agriculture was a matter of supreme moment, demanding the attention of farmers. Mr. Buckmaster gave a capital address.—A meeting was held in the evening with the same object at Kendal.

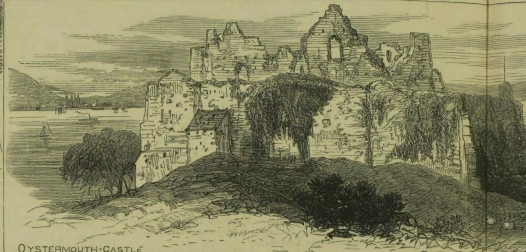
The result of the examination by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for Certificates in December, 1879, and June and July 1880, has been published. There were 708 students examined in Latin, Greek, French, German elementary and additional Mathematics, Scripture knowledge, English history, mechanical and chemical divisions of natural philosophy, botany, physical geography, and geology. The schools from which boys were examined included Eton, Harrow, Christ's Hospital, Rossall, Clifton, Marlborough, Radley, Sherbourne, Repton, King's College, Wellington, Dulwich, Cheltenham, Merchant Taylors', and others.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

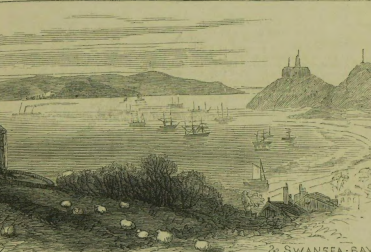
AUGUST SWANSEA 1880



THE MUMBLES LIGHTHOUSE



OYSTERMOUTH CASTLE



SWANSEA BAY



SWANSEA BLAST FURNACES



SWANSEA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is held this week at Swansea, and the members and visitors will enjoy the customary excursions in that neighbourhood, visiting the places of which we present some Illustrations.

The district of Gower, to use the old historic Welsh name, which is still popular with its inhabitants, is that peninsula of the coast of South Wales formed by Swansea Bay, to the east, and an inlet of Carmarthen Bay to the west, being part of the county of Glamorgan. It is about twenty-five miles long, and from five to eight miles wide. Its shores consist of rugged and rocky cliffs, chiefly of limestone, which assume picturesque and romantic shapes; and the small islets called the Mumbles, near Oystermouth, at the south-west extremity of Swansea Bay, have long been noted as a striking feature of seacoast scenery. The Gower peninsula is exactly opposite to Ilfracombe and Lynton, on the North Devon coast, and is quite visible across the Bristol Channel at a distance of twenty-five miles.

Swansea Bay, which is by nature very beautiful, with fine wooded hills rising behind it north and west, receives the small river Tawe, upon which the town is built. A few miles east of this, at Briton Ferry, is the outlet of the Neath, the valley of which, by its coal and iron mines, supports a large industrial population. Swansea has, within the last forty years, grown up to be one of the greatest metal-producing and metal-working towns. Its copper-smelting, iron and steel works, zinc and spelter, and manufacture of tin plate, at the Swansea Vale, Landore, and Morriston establishments, draw supplies of ore from all countries, and send their products all over the world. The population of the town, which was under 20,000 less than forty years since, has increased to 80,000. There is a considerable export of coal, and the trade of this port bids fair to rival that of Cardiff; an artificial harbour, or tidal basin, with docks, affording good accommodation for shipping, has been constructed, and other such works are in progress.

The town, apart from these commercial and industrial sources of wealth, is pleasant enough in its western part, on the hill-slope that rises from the right bank of the Tawe. There is the remnant of an old castle, which has seen a good deal of fighting in former ages, both when the Norman barons and knights held South Wales against the native Princes, or in the Owen Glendower rebellion, and in the wars of Cromwell and the Royalists in the seventeenth century. Parts of the castle have been used, at various times, for a Bishop's palace, a market-place, a townhall, a chapel, a store-house, and a post-office. The Keep, with its ornate parapet added in the fourteenth century by Bishop Gower, of St. David's, is still in good preservation. Swansea has several local institutions of merit; the Royal Institution of South Wales, with its Museum and Library, and an excellent Grammar School, are perhaps the most important. There is railway communication with England by the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and the Midland Railway systems.

Excursionists from Swansea, either by travelling westward through the pretty village of Sketty and over the hills, or by crossing the bay to Oystermouth, get into a very attractive and interesting region. Oxwich Bay, on the southern shore of Gower, twelve miles distant from the town, offers plenty of things worth seeing. To the scientific people of the British Association, it is presumed, there will be an especial subject of study in the Bone Caves. These resemble the bone caves of the South Devon coast, with their deposits of remains of extinct animals, supposed to have been carried there by the carnivorous beasts of a remote palæontological era. Oxwich Castle, built probably in the reign of Henry I. by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, called Henry de Newburgh, and Penrice Castle, which passed from the Pen Rhys family 1400, by marriage, to that of the Mansels, are not the only ruins of feudal strongholds in this district.

The one shown among our Illustrations is Oystermouth Castle, opposite the Mumbles; it has a noble situation, upon an eminence overlooking the bay, and sheltered by the rugged limestone cliff. It belongs to the Duke of Beaufort, who has taken good care of this relic of the Middle Ages. The general plan of the fortress is quite distinguishable; it was of polygonal form, but something triangular in ground plan, with lofty ramparts, but no bastions or flanking towers, except at the chief entrance, on the south-west side, which has a wide portcullis gate defended by advanced towers. The great hall and the chapel, with their Gothic windows of ornamental tracery, are in a tolerably perfect condition. It was probably more a feudal mansion, or military governor's residence, than a fort destined to experience the actual shock and brunt of warfare. The ancient Norman church at Oystermouth, or partly Norman, part Early English, is another token of the dignity of this village as the capital of the province of Gower, long before Swansea became an important town. The name of the place is a corruption of some words in the Celtic language, meaning the mustering-place of an army. The name "Gower" is said to mean "curved" or "crooked," referring to the shape of this singular peninsula of the Glamorganshire coast. It should be noticed, as an interesting historical fact, that the rustic and seaside population of this district are not Welsh people by race, but of Flemish origin, the descendants of a colony of Flemings, refugees to England under the early Plantagenet Kings, transplanted hither by Royal policy to hold this piece of country against the Welsh nation.

The Mumbles lighthouse, erected in 1794 as a beacon of safety for mariners in the Bristol Channel, is shown in one of our Sketches engraved. The roadstead here has much commodiousness, with room and shelter for all the small coasting-vessels at once behind the promontory and the two little rocky islands, which are accessible by wading or walking from the mainland at low tide. Outside the headland, over a shoal, reef, or sand-bank, called "the Mixon," the sea at flood runs very high, and with great violence, in strong weather, making it a dangerous place for ships.

Our principal View is that of Swansea, as beheld from the sea, with its harbour, formed by two sea-walls, 215 ft. apart, extending forward 900 ft. from each bank of the mouth of the Tawe; its docks, the north and the south dock, the sea-float and half-tidal basin; its spacious quays and warehouses, its railways upon lengthy viaducts, its factories, foundries, and blast-furnaces, all presenting a business-like nineteenth-century aspect. A range of the blast-furnaces is also shown in a separate Illustration.

The excursions arranged for the British Association are to Dowlais Iron and Steel Works, on Thursday of this week; on Saturday (this day) to Pembroke Dockyard, Milford Haven, with the Great Eastern steam-ship, and Tenby; on the same day, to Haverfordwest and St. David's; also, to Oxwich Bay, Arthur's Stone, and other objects of interest in Gower; to Worm's Head, the most westerly point of that peninsula; to Bishopstone, Bacon Hole, Pwlldu, and the bone caverns along the shore; to the Mumbles, by special steam-boat; to Llŵchwr, or Loughor, the Roman Leucharium, and the Yspitty Tin Works; to Llandilo, Golden Grove, Carreg-Gennen Castle, and Dynevor Castle.

On Tuesday next, parties will be made up to inspect the Swansea Town Waterworks, at Velindra and Blaenau Ddu; the copper works and rolling-mills of Messrs. Pascoe Grenfell and Sons; the works of the Swansea Zinc Ore Company, and of the Villiers Spelter Company. The Hafod Copper Works of Messrs. Vivian, the Morfa and Landore Copper Works, the Swansea Waggon Works, Patent Fuel Works, East Dock Extension, and Gas Works are likewise to be visited any day in the afternoon. On Thursday, next week, there will be excursion parties to see the Dyffryn Tinplate Works, the Landore Works of Siemens steel, and the Swansea Tinplate Works at Cwmbwrla; to the oyster-dredging operations in the bay and round the coast; to Margam Park and Abbey; to Briton Ferry and Neath; and to several of the great collieries in that district.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bainbridge, P. T., to the Sole Charge of St. Philip's, Regent-street. Blunt, William O.; Rural Dean of Chester-le-Street Deanery. Edwards, John Scandrett; Curate of St. John and St. Mary, Brecknock. Fry, James Henry; Curate-in-Charge of Peabmarsh, Essex. Gawn, J. Douglas; Curate of Alvaston and Boulton. Iggliden, W. H.; Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford. Ingham, Ernest Graham; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leeds. Kearney, Neville; Prebendary of Kilmaecallan in Elphin Cathedral. King, Robert Turner; Vicar of Friday Bridge, near Wisbech. James, Edward George; Rector of Chorley, Lancashire. Master, Gilbert Coventry; Vicar of Thornham, Kent. Midwinter, E. A.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Lisson-grove. Morgan, H. D.; Rector of Tidmarsh. Pakes, Charles; Vicar of Copp, Great Eccleston. Vallings, J. F.; Sub-Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Walker, E.; Vicar of Kingswear, Devon. Wright, Henry Press; Rector of Greatham, Hants. Yeatman, Huyshe; Surrogate of Rochester.—*Guardian*.

The conference of the clergy and laity of the diocese of St. Albans is to be held on Oct. 14 and 15.

On the 19th inst. the parish church of Wormshill, Kent, was reopened by Archdeacon Harrison, after a partial restoration under the care of Mr. Clarke.

A very interesting work has just been completed by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in Christ Church, Bootle, near Liverpool, by the filling in of the west window with Munich stained glass, as a token of regard to the Rev. E. L. Mather, who is retiring, having had charge of the parish from 1866 to 1879.

The old parish church of Bala, one of the most ancient and interesting ecclesiastical edifices in North Wales, was on the 18th inst. reopened after full restoration. The Bishop of St. Asaph, Archdeacon Ffoulkes, and the Rev. D. Howell, Vicar of Wrexham, were the preachers; and Sir Watkin Wynn, M.P., who has been a munificent subscriber to the restoration fund, presided at the luncheon held after the morning service.

Mr. William Hancocks, of Blakeshall House, near Kidderminster, has lately added to many former acts of liberality and munificence a gift of £1000 to the endowment of Cookley church, near Kidderminster, of which he is the patron. The *Record* states that this money has been lodged with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who will pay the interest of it yearly to the Incumbent, and will add an equal sum annually to meet it from their own funds.

Preaching on Sunday morning at St. Thomas's Church, Red Bank, the Bishop of Manchester entered a vigorous protest against so much attention being paid to "disputable arguments and questionable points of doctrine" in the present state of society. There was, he said, a truth in the remark recently made by Mr. John Bright that men were weary of dogma. "They were weary of it as it had been fulminated again and again from pulpits; but he did not believe that Mr. Bright meant that men were weary of hearing of those great Christian truths which were the basis of all Christian hope and the foundation of all Christian faith." He was filled with anxiety to know how to deal with the phenomena which presented themselves in society, and he could not understand how men could persuade themselves to waste time on mere puerilities.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PASTORAL.

The annual Pastoral of the Wesleyan Conference, addressed to the Methodist Societies in Great Britain in the connexion established by John Wesley, is printed. It finds reasons for thankfulness that, amidst the restlessness of religious opinion which marks the age, the Methodist people retain their hold upon the doctrines which constituted early Methodist theology; and it also rejoices that the present modes of labour are but the extension of the lines upon which the founders of the denomination worked. Reference is made to the loss of thirty ministers who have died during the year, and a special tribute is paid to the names of the Revs. John Rattenbury and John Bedford, who each for half a century rendered invaluable service to British Methodism. Special attention is directed to the decrease in the membership of the connexion, and it is suggested that as soon as convenient the present state of the societies throughout the country shall be made the subject of solemn consideration in the various official meetings. The rapid growth and development of Wesleyan Sunday schools is shown by statistics—there being at the present time 6685 schools, containing 122,665 officers and teachers, and 811,583 scholars, of whom more than 62,000 members are members of the Church. Notice is taken of the marked success of the Thanksgiving Fund movement, which has now reached a total of £290,000, and attention is directed to the recurring deficiencies in the home income of foreign missions, which has necessitated a policy of retrenchment in all the foreign stations. Wesleyan Methodists are reminded of their responsibilities as citizens, and are strongly urged to give their hearty co-operation to all measures, whether local or national, which are calculated to arrest the vice of intemperance; to resist by every means in their power all attempts to desecrate the rest of the Sabbath by the opening of public libraries, museums, and picture-galleries, whether such attempts are made in Parliament or by municipal bodies, persistently to protest against the continuance of State patronage of vice, and to do their utmost to do away with the opium traffic between India and China.

A new Wesleyan church, built at a cost of £4000, was opened at Poole last week. The structure is Early Gothic in style, and has an octagonal lantern tower and a spire ninety feet high. There is sitting accommodation for 950 persons.

A supplementary estimate has been issued for £323,928 required to be voted for the service of the year ending March 31, 1881, in addition to the sums already provided in the Estimates presented in the current Session. The vote is to be apportioned as follows:—Public offices site, £68,600; Houses of Parliament, £300; furniture of public offices, £1556; surveys of the United Kingdom, £5000; public buildings, Ireland, £19,885; Public Works Office, Ireland, £21,742; prisons, England, £19,927; prisons, Scotland, £26,584; Science and Art Department, £6234; Customs, £8100; Inland Revenue, £55,006.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Wellington College has been issued, together with the minutes of evidence. The Commissioners were instructed to inquire and report upon what funds were originally subscribed, and upon what footing, for the purposes of the College? what moneys have since been received by the governors by gift, bequest, or otherwise, and how those funds have been applied? what number of boys are now maintained and educated on the foundation of the College, and at what expense to the College? and what other boys are educated in the college, and on what terms? and whether, having regard to the circumstances and objects under and for which the College was founded, the funds and property thereof have been administered so as to confer upon the orphan sons of officers of the Army the full amount of benefit which was intended for them?

After reporting in detail on each of these points, and recommending the appointment of a small executive committee, and the presentation of an annual report to Parliament showing the financial working of the school, the report says:—

We cannot but acknowledge that the governors of Wellington College have succeeded in creating an institution which ranks deservedly high among the public schools of this country; and the number of officers who have placed their sons in the college is an evidence that it is not unpopular among those who can afford to pay a high price for the education of their children. The list of honours obtained at the Universities and elsewhere by the scholars shows the goodness of the education, and the officers who have put their complaints before us have expressed no desire that cheapness should be purchased by any sacrifice in this respect. We have already expressed an opinion that, in every particular where it will not interfere with the maintenance of a high standard of instruction, the governors ought to make a severe economy the ruling principle of their administration. And we think the masters ought to aim in their training of the scholars at inculcating by precept and example a strict simplicity of life. If over-indulgent parents put any difficulty in the way of doing this, we think it would be right to make it clearly understood that parents who will not co-operate in this aim must remove their boys to a school of a different sort. We hold that it is as important in such a school as Wellington College to inculcate inexpensive habits and steady self-control as to teach classics or mathematics. And we are convinced that it will soon be found that a steady perseverance in this aim will add to the reputation, and even to the popularity of the school. Upon the whole, in answer to the question put to them whether, having regard to the circumstances and objects under and for which the College was founded, the funds and property thereof have been administered so as to confer on the orphan sons of officers of her Majesty's Army the full amount of benefit which was intended for them, the Commission state their opinion as follows:—The orphan sons of officers have not enjoyed the full amount of the benefit which was intended for them in the shape which was originally contemplated, inasmuch as the number of them educated at the College has not increased as it was intended it should increase; but, on the other hand, they have enjoyed and are still enjoying the benefits of an education and training far superior to what would have been given to them if the original plan with its cheap education and restriction as to the admission of others than the orphan sons of officers had been adhered to. It is not perhaps possible to weigh with precision what they have thus lost against that which they have gained; but we do not hesitate to say that in our opinion the governors have acted wisely and in the best interests of the officers by permitting the College to develop from an exclusive orphanage, conferring a cheap and necessarily inferior education, into a large public school, taking its place in the first rank of such establishments, and holding out to the objects of the charity social and educational advantages worthy alike of the name it bears and of the officers for whom it was designed. Although this result has up to the present time been obtained only by keeping down the number of foundationers to their original limit, we feel assured that with due economy, which in our judgment has not been sufficiently regarded, the number of foundationers may be considerably increased without in any degree endangering the high position and character of the school.

BATHING.

It is important to recognise that the only virtues of water as used by the bather are two—namely, its value as a cleansing agent and as a surface stimulant. In this last capacity it simply acts as a medium affecting the temperature of the part to which it is applied or which is immersed in it. Right views of fact in reference to this matter are important, because there can be no question that some persons overrate the uses of cold water, and run considerable risks in their pursuit of them. Every beneficial action that can be exerted by a bath is secured by simply dipping in the sea, or a very moderate affusion of cold water. Except in cases of high fever when it is desired to reduce the heat of the body by prolonged contact with cold, a bath of any considerable duration is likely to be injurious. Then, again, it is necessary to recognise the risk of suddenly driving the blood from the surface in upon the organs. The "plunge," or "dip," or "shower," or "douche," is intended to produce a momentary depression of the temperature of the surface in the hope of occasioning a reaction which will bring the blood back to the surface with increased vigour, and almost instantly. If this return does not take place; if, in a word, redness of the skin is not a very rapid consequence of the immersion, it is impossible that the bath can have been useful, and in nine cases out of ten when the surface is left white or cold it does harm. The measure of value is the redness which ensues promptly after the bath, and this reaction should be produced without the aid of much friction, or the bath is not worth taking. The rubbing employed to recover the circulation lost by the bath would probably have done more good without it! Another effect of the bath, when it acts properly, is to stimulate the nervous system, through the vast series of its terminal fibres which are distributed in the skin. In this way also, the action must be very rapid, or it is not efficacious. Unless the vigour of energy is quickly called out, the agent is useless; and if it produces either drowsiness or depression it acts mischievously, and lowers the power it is intended to stimulate and augment. Bathers should bear these facts in mind, and be warned by them not to trifle with an agency which if it is not of value is worse than useless, and can scarcely fail to do harm.—*The Lancet*.

The Portrait of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, published by us this week, is from a photograph by Messrs. Boning and Small, of Baker-street, London, and of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Seventy delegates attended the British Pharmaceutical Annual Conference on Tuesday, at the Royal Institution of South Wales. Mr. W. Southall, of Birmingham, the president, delivered an address on the pharmacy of Celsus and most of the subsequent writers. During the day papers of a technical nature were read, and discussions carried on by Dr. Ward, Professor Allfield, Professor Marsh, of Philadelphia, Dr. Symes, Mr. Muncy, and others. The local committee entertained the guests at luncheon, and in the evening they visited the neighbouring copper and tin works.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce began their twelfth provincial autumnal meeting at Hawick on Tuesday. About 150 delegates met in the Temperance Hall—Mr. Whitwell, M.P., presiding. Provost Watson, of Hawick, in welcoming the delegates to the border, referred to the subject of pollution of rivers. Mr. Whitwell replied, observing that in dealing with that question there must be some consideration shown to the large manufacturing industries. A resolution was carried to the effect that the Rivers Pollution Act of 1876 has proved unsatisfactory in many districts, especially in Scotland, and requires amendment. In the evening there was a banquet in the Exchange, Mr. Murray, of Glenmayne, presiding.—The remaining business was discussed at Galashiels on Wednesday.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN BURKE, BART.

Sir John Charles Burke, fourth Baronet, of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, Lieutenant 20th Hussars, died in Dublin on the 17th inst. He was born Feb. 7, 1858, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Burke, third Baronet, M.P. for the county of Galway, by Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of Anthony Francis, ninth Earl of Westmeath, and was educated at Oscott, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. After serving in the King's County Militia, he entered the 20th Hussars, Jan. 22, 1879, having previously succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father, Dec. 9, 1875. He was unmarried, and the title consequently devolves on his next brother, now Sir Henry George Burke, fifth Baronet. Beloved by all who knew him—especially popular with his brother officers—the youthful Baronet, cut off at the very opening of what appeared to be a brilliant career, is deeply and universally regretted. High and low, Catholics and Protestants, all assembled at his funeral to pay him the last mark of respect and regard.

SIR ROBERT GYLL.

Sir Robert Gyll, Knt., late of the 15th Hussars and of the German Legion, formerly Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, died on the 17th inst. at Cumbernauld Lodge, Feltham, aged seventy-five. He was youngest and last surviving son of William Gyll, Esq., of Wyndhurst, Bucks, Captain 2nd Life Guards, Esquerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, by Harriett, his wife, only child of Hamilton Fleming, the claimant of the earldom of Wigtown. At the coronation of King William IV. he received the honour of knighthood, being at the time Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard. He married, April 21, 1847, Jane Price, daughter and coheir of Sir John Pinhorn and widow of H. B. Thomason, Esq.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, on the 12th inst., at Wieland House, Reigate.

The Rev. John Kempthorne, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 5th inst., at the Vicarage, Trumpington, aged forty-five.

The Rev. Edward Auriol, late Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, on the 10th inst., at 35, Mecklenburgh-square, aged seventy-five.

H. Clark Pidgeon, Esq., President of the Sketching Club, and a very old member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-three.

Anne, Mrs. Lucas, widow of the Right Hon. Edward Lucas, of Castle Shane, county Monaghan, on the 15th inst., at Kingstown. She was second daughter of William Ruxton, Esq., M.P., of Ardee House, county Louth.

The Hon. Mrs. Baillie (Anne), widow of the Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode, and third daughter of Hugh, Lord Polwarth, on the 16th inst., at Dryburgh House, aged seventy-two. She was married Dec. 27, 1831, and was left a widow July 23, 1879.

The Rev. William Gifford Cookesley, Rector of Tempsford, Beds, and formerly Assistant-Master of Eton College, on the 16th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was editor of several school classics, including one or two Greek plays, and published an edition of Pindar with English notes.

Mrs. Charles Kean, formerly Miss Ellen Tree, the gifted and accomplished actress, on the 21st inst., in her seventy-fourth year. She married, Jan. 29, 1842, Charles Kean, and retired altogether from the stage at the death of her husband, Jan. 22, 1868.

Robert William Gaussen, Esq., of Brookmans Park, Herts, aged sixty-six. He was representative of a Huguenot family, which migrated to England at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was J.P. and D.L. for Herts, and served as High Sheriff in 1841.

Lady Drake (Katharine Stewart Forbes), wife of Sir William Richard Drake, of 12, Prince's-gardens, S.W., and Oaklands Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey, and daughter of Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq., formerly Senior Member of Council, H.E.I.C., at Bombay.

Algernon Holt White, Esq., of Clement's Hall, near Rochford, Essex, J.P., at Bagnères de Bigorre, on the 18th inst., aged seventy-three. He was of an old family of White, from which also descended Gilbert White, the natural historian of Selborne.

Lieut.-Colonel William Arden, J.P. and D.L., late of the 14th Hussars and the 1st Stafford Militia, on the 14th inst., at Longcroft's Hall, Burton-on-Trent. He was youngest son of the Rev. Francis Edward Arden, Rector of Gresham, Norfolk, descendant of the very ancient Saxon family of Arden, of Longcroft's.

John David Hay Hill, Esq., of Gressenhall Hall, Norfolk, J.P., on the 9th inst., at his seat near East Dereham, in his seventy-sixth year. He was only son of the late John Hill, Esq., of Gressenhall, by Julia Anna, his wife, daughter of Colonel David Hay, R.A., and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He married, in 1827, Margaret, second daughter of the late John E. Collett, Esq., M.P., and leaves issue.

Richard Henry Magenis, Esq., of Abington Hall, Cambridge, and Finvoy, in the county of Antrim, late Major of the 90th and 32nd Regiments, on the 4th inst., in his fiftieth year. He was eldest son of the late Colonel Henry Arthur Magenis, 27th Regiment. He married, in 1860, Lady Louisa Ann, daughter of Armar, third Earl Belmore. Major Magenis was J.P. for Cambridge and Antrim, and High Sheriff of the latter county in 1868.

Major-General John Singleton, formerly Royal Artillery, in his fifty-fifth year, at his residence, Quinville Abbey, Clare. He served in the Crimean War, including Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; and in India, 1858, including the battle of Mooltan. He had the medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal, and the orders of the Medjidie and Legion of Honour. General Singleton was son of John Singleton, Esq., of Quinville Abbey, by Isabella Carew, his wife, only child of Michael Creagh, Esq., of Laurentinum. From the Singletons of Quinville descended, in the female line, the late John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst.

Sheffield has obtained the right to hold a separate Court of Quarter Sessions; and Mr. Wills, Q.C., of the North-Eastern Circuit, has accepted the recordership.

The entries of horses and ponies for the Irish National Horse and Ram Show, which will open in Dublin on the 31st inst., are 607, as compared with 628 last year, the falling off occurring in one class only—light-weight hunters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Dr F St (Blandford).—Thanks; the problems shall be examined.

P J (Broadmoor).—You shall have an early report upon the problems.

V A (U.S.).—Your solution of Nos. 1899 and 1900 are correct. Your letters have been forwarded to Mr. G., who is at present residing in Paris.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1902 received from Lincopensis (Sweden), H Hampton, and James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1903 received from Alfyn, Theodor Witlink, M Dawson, H Hampton, Lincopensis (Sweden), Lulu, and James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1904 received from H B, Dr F St, W Burr, Alfyn, Norman Rumbelow, R H Brooks, Hereward, Carloca, M Dawson, H Hampton, Shadforth, J Tucker, Otto Wolter, Julia Short, Lulu, H D Latta, W Scott, Alpha, P Jones, Smatch, Mourais, E Burkhard, James Dobson, W Bidle, R Ingersoll, C S Cox, E Elsbury, N Warner, R Gray, M O'Halloran, R Jessop, Jupiter Junior, H Langford, Nerina, Elsie, L Sharswood, B Sharswood, D Templeton, A Kentish Man, B L Dyke, G L Mayne, Kitten, Ben Nevis, O Darragh, An Old Hand, H Wilson, T Greenbank, C Oswald, H Blacklock, N Cator, D W Kell, S Farran, and H Barrett.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1903.

WHITE. BLACK.

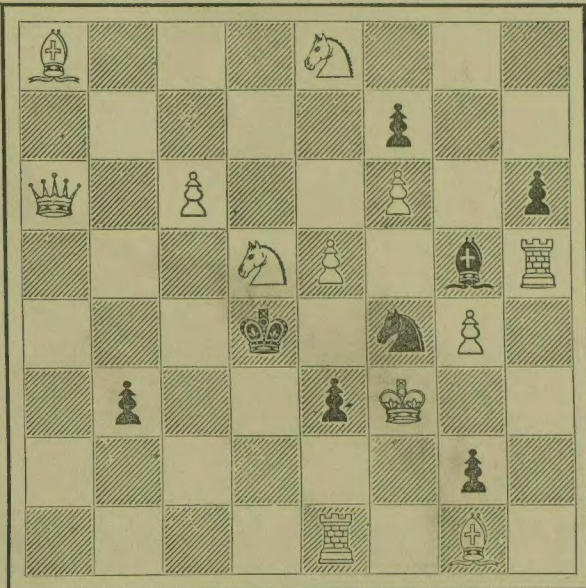
1. B to Q sq. Any move

2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1906.

By A. E. STUDD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in a tourney now in progress at the Paris Chess Club, one of the conditions being that the competitors are obliged to adopt any opening fixed by the committee of management. The notes to the game are by M. Rosenthal.

(Kieseritzki Gambit.)

WHITE (M. de T.)	BLACK (M. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th
The correct move here is 5. P to Q 3rd.	
6. P to Q 4th	
If 6. P takes P, Black's reply is 6. Q to K 2nd, with an excellent opening.	
6. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd
7. B to K 2nd	
We prefer here, 7. Q B takes P; and if then 7. P to K B 3rd, 8. Kt to Q 3rd, &c.	
7. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd
Weak; the following is a better line of play—	
8. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
9. B takes B	P takes P
9. Q takes P (ch), then 10. K to B sq	
10. P takes P, with a winning game.	
8. Kt takes B P	Q takes P
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 4th
11. B to Q 3rd	
Better 11. Castles, Q to Q 2nd; 12. K Kt takes P, with a good game.	
11. B takes Kt	
Black's game is very much compromised, but there is no necessity for sacrificing the Queen.	
12. B takes Q	B to Kt 6th (ch)
13. K to B sq	
We prefer the following:—	
13. K to K 2nd	B takes B
14. B to K 3rd, followed by	
15. K to Q 2nd, &c.	
13. Kt takes P	Kt takes P (ch)
26. K to B 2nd	
26. K to K sq is the right move.	
26. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
27. K to Kt 2nd	P to Kt 6th (ch)
28. K to R sq	R to Q 7th (ch)
30. K to Kt sq	R takes R (ch)
31. Q to Q 7th	R takes R P
32. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K 3rd
33. Q to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
34. P to Q Kt 5th	R to K 7th
Very well played.	
35. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q R 2nd
36. P to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K takes P
37. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd
38. P to Q B 4th	R to K B 7th
39. P to Q B 5th	Kt to B 6th (ch)
40. K to R sq	P to Kt 7th,
	Checkmate.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mercury on the 3rd; she is near Venus on the evenings of the 5th and 6th; she is near Mars on the 6th; she is near Jupiter from the time of rising on the 19th throughout the night, and near Saturn from the time of rising on the 20th throughout the night. She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 13th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 4th at 52 min. after 4h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter " 11th " 25 " 6 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 18th " 29 " 3 " afternoon.
Last Quarter " 26th " 9 " 11 " morning.

Mercury rises on the 4th at 4h. 6m. a.m., or 1h. 12m. before sunrise; on the 9th at 4h. 40m. a.m., or 47 minutes before sunrise; on the 14th at 5h. 16m. a.m., or 19 minutes before sunrise; on the 18th the planet rises at about the time of sunrise; and from this day till Nov. 23 he rises in daylight. He sets at sunset on the 10th, 11 minutes after sunset on the 19th, and at 5h. 58m. p.m., or 16 minutes after the Sun, on the 29th. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 17th, and near Mars on the 28th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 7h. 5m. p.m., or 33 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 43m. p.m., or 34 minutes after sunset; and on the 27th at 6h. 24m. p.m., or 37 minutes after the Sun has set. She is near the Moon on the 6th, and near Mars on the 7th.

Mars sets on the 7th at 7h. 2m. p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 32m. p.m., or 23 minutes after the Sun; and on the 27th at 6h. 3m. p.m., or 16 minutes after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 6m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 0h. 44m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 21m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th.

Jupiter rises on the 6th at 7h. 30m. p.m., or 56 minutes after sunset, on the 16th at 6h. 50m. p.m., or 38 minutes after sunset; and on the 26th at 6h. 8m. p.m., or 19 minutes after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 29m. a.m., on the 15th at 1h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 23m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th, and at his least distance from the Sun on the 25th at midnight.

Saturn rises on the 6th at 7h. 57m. p.m., or 1h. 23m. after sunset; which interval gradually decreases to 1h. 5m. by the 16th, and to 49 minutes by the 26th, the planet rising on this day at 6h. 36m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 7m. a.m., on the 15th at 2h. 10m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 7m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1880) with codicil (dated July 13, 1880) of Samuel Sutton Rawlinson, of Clapham Park, who died on July 18 last, was proved on the 4th inst. under £60,000. There are various legacies to his son, Albert Rawlinson, his son-in-law, his grandchildren, solicitors, servants, and others, and the residue is left to his said son and the trustees of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Stretton. Testator's real estate at Battersea Park is devised to his daughter's trustees.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1879) of Mr. James Beaumont, late of Arundel House, Lee, Kent, who died on May 21 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Mrs. Eliza Charlotte Beaumont, the widow, Charles Shephard, and William Coppard Beaumont and Edward Beaumont, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives £1500 to the Royal Female Philanthropic Society, £200 to the Society for the Suppression of Vice; £100 to his unmarried daughters for the purchase of penny and twopenny tracts to be distributed in the colonies or in workhouses and hospitals; bequests in favour of his children; annuities to his sisters; and pecuniary legacies and memorial rings to friends, clerks, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife.

The Scotch Confirmation (dated the 16th ult.) of Mr. Alexander Johnston, Writer to the Signet, formerly of Edinburgh, and late of Foveran House, Aberdeenshire, who died on June 14 last, granted to Dr. William Johnston, the nephew, and Arthur David Morice, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 26th ult., the inventory given in upon oath of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £35,000.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1878) of Mr. Philip Haughton James, formerly of Sidmouth, Devon, but late of No. 5, Southwick-place, Hyde Park, who died on June 2 last, was proved on the 28 ult. by Mrs. Alice James, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after making some bequests to his wife and giving some other legacies, leaves the residue of his personal estate upon trust for his children, if any; and in default of children, it is to be held upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of Mrs. Marianne Sarah Wrey. His real estate in the island of Jamaica and elsewhere he gives to his wife for life, and then to his children, if any. In default of children, the testator settles the same upon his brother, John Haughton James.

The will (dated Jan. 19, 1866) of Mrs. Millicent Clitherow, late of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Felizarda Rudge, the sister, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives a legacy to her servant, and the remainder of her moneys, stocks, funds, and securities to her six nephews and nieces. The residue of her property she leaves to her said sister.

The Irish probate, granted May 31 last, at Dublin, of the will (dated March 10, 1874) with a codicil (dated July 28, in the same year) of Sir Edward Richard Borough, Bart., late of Glenaveena, in the county of Dublin, army agent, who died on Dec. 3 last, at 74, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, to Lieut.-General Robert Wardlaw, C.B., and Miss Elizabeth Borough, the daughter, was sealed in London on the 14th ult., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £18,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's four daughters, Dame Margaret Anna Maria Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Borough, Miss Augusta Frances Borough, and Mrs. Emily Georgina Brownrigg.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1874) with a codicil (dated June 20, 1877) of Mr. William Love, formerly of No. 1, Lansdowne-terrace, Brixton, but late of The Park, Highgate, who died on Dec. 24 last, has been proved by the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon and William Burrough Hill, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Love, an annuity of £270, and also some house property for life: at her death the said houses are given to his brother and other relatives. There are numerous legacies to his executors, friends, and others, including an annuity to his sister; and he appoints the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon sole residuary legatee.

The will (dated Oct. 3, 1874) of Lady Charlotte Corker, formerly of Fenny Stratford, but late of Stony Stratford, Bucks, who died on Nov. 18 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by the Hon. Robert Massham, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Society in London for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be expended in mission work, and not added to capital. The deceased was the fourth and youngest daughter of the second Earl of Romney, and was married to the Rev. George William Corker, who survived her, but has since died.

The will (dated May 13, 1878) with two codicils (dated Jan. 16, 1879, and May 24, 1880) of the Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D., Canon of the cathedral church of Rochester and Vicar of Greenwich, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Henry Walter Miller and Francis Hugh Miller, the sons, and the Rev. Joseph William Marshall, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1880) of Mr. David Inglis Money, late of Stodham Park, Petersfield, Hants, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by William James Money, C.S.I., the son, and Wigram Eliot Money, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

The will (dated July 10, 1856) of Sir Edward Eyre Williams, formerly of Melbourne, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, and late of No. 9, Raly-place, Bath, who died on April 30 last, was proved on the 16th ult. at the district registry, Bristol, by Dame Jessie Williams, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all the real and personal estate to which he may be entitled at the time of his decease absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £6000.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1875) with two codicils (dated Jan. 1, 1876, and Sept. 5, 1877) of Mr. Henry Hyndman Kennedy, late of Pitmres and Nairn, N.B., and of No. 5, Clarendon-place, Hyde Park, who died on June 20 last, at Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, was proved in London on the 7th inst. by Edward Tompson and David Brand, two of the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

A new wholesale and retail fish market was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week by the Mayor.

The Queen in Council has approved of the retirement, upon an allowance, of Professor Liston from the chair of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh. He was appointed in 1848.

A new life-boat, presented to the National Life-Boat Institution by Messrs. Townsend, of Manchester, at a cost of about £1000, and which is intended to be stationed at Saltburn, was launched at West Hartlepool on the 19th inst. A procession was formed, which paraded the town, and the life-boat was named the Charles and Ann.



THE LATE LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, K.G.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

This venerable, aged, and long renowned diplomatic servant of British policy in Eastern Europe, whose death was announced last week, was interred on Saturday at Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, where he latterly resided.

Stratford Canning was born in London on Jan. 6, 1788. He was the youngest son of Mr. Stratford Canning, a merchant in the City, but an Ulsterman, from Garvagh, near Londonderry. The Right Hon. George Canning, who became an eminent statesman, and Prime Minister in 1827, was his cousin, and helped him into public life. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; after which he was employed in the Foreign Office. In 1808 he was sent as *attaché* to Sir Robert Adair on a special mission to Constantinople. He there became secretary to the Embassy. In 1814, promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, he took part in framing the treaty by which the Swiss Cantons were united into the Helvetic Confederation. He was present at the Congress of Vienna in the following year. In 1820 we find him sent on a special mission to Washington. In November, 1823, he was made Plenipotentiary in London for negotiating certain important matters with the United States. In the following year he was sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg to ascertain the designs of the Czar towards Greece, whose cause the chief Powers of Europe were then anxious to maintain against the Turks. In 1825 he went as Ambassador to Constantinople, to use his influence with Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greek nation. He came to England in order to take part in the Conferences in London, before those measures which led to the battle of Navarino. Stratford Canning, after the death of his illustrious cousin, was rewarded for his diplomatic services with the Grand Cross of the Bath. He had, in 1828, been returned to Parliament as one of the members for Old Sarum. He sat, too, for one or two Sessions as member for Stockbridge, Hants. In 1831 Stratford Canning was intrusted, as Special Ambassador, with the settlement of the questions pending between the Porte and Greece. He visited Nauplia, where he attempted

to compose the disputes of the Greek factions. Arriving in Constantinople, he carried on, with the French and Russian Ambassadors, negotiations on Greek affairs, the result being the definitive Treaty of July 21, 1832. This work over, Sir Stratford Canning returned to London. In 1833 he was appointed by Earl Grey to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg; but the Emperor Nicholas declined to receive him; and after some months he resigned his post. In January, 1835, he was chosen in the Conservative interest for King's Lynn, which he continued to represent in three Parliaments till the winter of 1841.

Then he was appointed to succeed Lord Ponsonby as Ambassador at Constantinople. It is in this capacity that the name of Sir Stratford Canning will be permanently remembered both at home and abroad. He held the post under several different ministries of opposite politics. Each succeeding Cabinet, in dealing with questions of foreign policy in the East of Europe, was largely guided by the information and advice which, from his vast experience, he was able to tender. His ability and authority were chiefly exhibited at the period of the Crimean War. It is certain that he exerted an unparalleled influence in the councils of the Porte, chiefly through the confidence placed in him by the Sultan Abdul Medjid. Probably no Englishman will ever again attain to a like power in Turkey, or find his name to the same extent an object of respect.

In the early part of 1852, during Lord Derby's first Premiership, Sir Stratford Canning was raised to the dignity of the Peerage by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. This title he chose in order to assert his relationship to William Canynge, the munificent merchant of Bristol in the reign of Edward IV., who founded or completed the church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol. Lord Stratford was twice married—first in 1816, to Harriet, daughter to Mr. Thomas Raikes, but she died in the following year; secondly, in 1827, to Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter to Mr. James Alexander, of Somerhill, near Tunbridge, a cousin of the late Earl of Caledon. By the latter marriage his Lordship had four children—three daughters, and an only son who died in 1878, so that the title has become extinct. One of the ribbons of the Order of the Garter becomes vacant by Lord Stratford's death.

THE NEW INLAND REVENUE ACT.

The Act 43 and 44 Vic., cap 20, which received the Royal assent on the 12th inst., has been issued, containing fifty-seven sections and several schedules on the new duties and the regulations to be enforced on the licensing system. The statute is divided into five parts. On Oct. 1 next the excise duties on malt are to be repealed, as also the customs duty on malt. Rules are to be observed to obtain an allowance on stock, and to be ascertained between Sept. 27 and 30, and officers to enter the premises of a malt trader. On and after Oct. 13 next the new licenses to brewers in the United Kingdom to be annually. On a license to be taken out by a brewer for sale £1, and on a license by any other brewer 6s. On and after Oct. 1 the excise duty on beer brewed in the United Kingdom to be calculated according to the specific gravity of the worts. Upon every thirty-six gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1057 degrees the duty of 6s. 3d., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity. The duty on beer to become due on being charged by the officer, but to a brewer for sale to be made up at the close of each month, and the time of payment not to be later than the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the month in which the duty was charged. A "brewing book" is to be delivered to brewers, and entries to be made, and the vessels in the rooms to be marked. A fine of £100 can be levied for obstructing an officer. There are regulations as to brewers other than brewers for sale.

It is stated in the annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, just issued, that the total registered number of lunatics in England and Wales on Jan. 1, 1880, was 71,191, being an increase of 1306 over the total registered number on Jan. 1, 1879. The classification of the 71,191 lunatics is as follows:—4066 males and 3554 females, private patients; and 28,098 males and 35,473 females, paupers.